



国家清史编纂委员会·编译丛刊影印系列

美国政府解密档案（中国关系）

美国驻中国广州领事馆领事报告 (1790—1906)

Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Canton, China,
1790-1906

广西师范大学出版社 组织整理

程焕文 审订

— 22 —



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136	M101-18	449	F. D. Cheshire 报告上述提及的职员的国籍以及给他们提供的津贴	1904-10-11	313

137	M101-18	450	F. D. Cheshire 附寄复审的记录和电报费用的收据	1904-10-12	315
138	M101-18		(电报)F. D. Cheshire 电告:“由于资金短缺,粤汉铁路建造停工。(我)已经请求中国当地政府保护财产。”	1904-10-17	317
139	M101-18	451	F. D. Cheshire 报告 Yee Hong 与 Ah Cum, Yee Poy 与 Ah Yeng, Yee Keng 与 Pou Yoke 结婚,并附他们的结婚证书	1904-10-18	318
140	M101-18	452	F. D. Cheshire 确认关于粤汉铁路建造工程暂时停工的电报,称停工命令是由公司的代理总工程师下达的,并报告这家公司的财政状况不佳	1904-10-18	323
141	M101-18	453	F. D. Cheshire 附寄英国船“Kansuh”号的第三买办被美国水手杀死一案的证词和调查团的发现,并建议支付死者家属应得的赔偿	1904-10-20	325
142	M101-18		取自 1904 年 10 月 4 日、5 日、6 日的证言		328
143	M101-18		美国领事 F. D. Cheshire、广州知府、南海知县及外务部官员对买办死亡事件达成的协定	1904-10-17	342
144	M101-18	454	F. D. Cheshire 报告因公司糟糕的财务状况,粤汉铁路建造工程暂时停工,同时报告了中国名人参与群众集会的情况,并称他已请求当地政府保护铁路的工作人员和财产的安全	1904-10-20	344
145	M101-18	455	F. D. Cheshire 报告 Percival S. Heintzleman 即日就任副领事兼代理领事,并请求将领事的工资付给 Heintzleman	1904-10-22	347
146	M101-18	456	F. D. Cheshire 报告任命 Tsang Chue Sun 为翻译,解雇代理翻译 Lam Hon-wan,并陈述解雇的理由。附寄推荐信	1904-10-24	349
147	M101-18		附件:M. C. 致 Perice 的信,推荐 Tsang 为广州领事馆翻译	1904-12-15	350
148	M101-18		附件:Martin M. Lavering 的推荐信	1904-10-22	353
149	M101-18	457	F. D. Cheshire 报告 Mathew Ross 死于 1904 年 9 月 23 日	1904-10-26	354
150	M101-18		附件(表格 192):美国公民死亡登记表	1904-10-23	356
151	M101-18	458	F. D. Cheshire 报告美国公民 B. C. Randall 购买了英国蒸汽船“Tai Cheong”号。附寄出售的票据以及领事的证明	1904-10-26	357

152	M101-18	459	F. D. Cheshire 报告广州召开讨论粤汉铁路建造工程暂停情况的会议	1904-10-26	359
153	M101-18	460	F. D. Cheshire 报告 J. S. Murray 名下的悬挂美国国旗的蒸汽艇实际属于中国人所有, 他已收回这些船悬挂美国国旗的资格, 并请求正式批准这他的一行为	1904-11-1	361
154	M101-18	1	Julius G. Lay 接受广州总领事的任命, 附寄誓约、签字样卡和履约保证	1904-11-2	364
155	M101-18	461	F. D. Cheshire 附寄 Deacon & Co. 即日发布的市场报告	1904-11-4	366
156	M101-18	462	F. D. Cheshire 附寄 Karberg & Co. 发布的过去两周以丝绸来定价货物的报告	1904-11-5	368
157	M101-18	463	F. D. Cheshire 附寄关于“华盛顿特区的美国贸易公司”状况的资料内容简介	1904-11-10	370
158	M101-18		附件 1: 美国贸易公司(The American Commercial Co.)的内容简介		372
159	M101-18	464	F. D. Cheshire 报告签发了中国人 Chan Mao-chan 的护照	1904-11-12	379
160	M101-18	465	F. D. Cheshire 表示已经收到对其任命的公文, 附寄誓约和签字样卡	1904-11-15	381
161	M101-18	466	F. D. Cheshire 报告 Cheng Po 与 Ah Sin 于 1904 年 11 月 17 日结婚, 并附两人的结婚证书	1904-11-17	383
162	M101-18		(电报)Julius G. Lay 电告: “下星期一将到国务院报到。此处地址是 Albemarle 宾馆。”	1904-11-18	386
163	M101-18	467	F. D. Cheshire 附寄 Karberg & Co. 发布的过去两周丝绸贸易回顾的报告	1904-11-19	387
164	M101-18	468	F. D. Cheshire 报告职员 F. M. da Cunha 被解雇, 并陈述解雇的理由	1904-11-19	389
165	M101-18	469	F. D. Cheshire 报告其第 453 号公文遗漏了遇害的英国船“Kansuh”号的第三买办的名字, 此人的名字是 Ho Tsai-yen。Cheshire 为其疏忽致歉	1904-11-21	392
166	M101-18	470	F. D. Cheshire 报告签发了中国人 Wong Kuong-chan 的护照	1904-11-23	394
167	M101-18	471	F. D. Cheshire 报告 A. T. Fillnow 死于本月 19 日。附寄死者的财物清册、身体检查中医生的发现以及验尸官的结论	1904-11-23	396

168	M101-18		附件 1:F. D. Cheshire 等人签字的调查证明	1904-11-20	398
169	M101-18		附件 2:W. D. Shelby 等人致 F. D. Cheshire 的信件	1904-11-20	399
170	M101-18		附件 3:Jeseph L. Lind 等人致 F. D. Cheshire 的信件	1904-11-21	400
171	M101-18		附件:A. T. Fillnow 的财产清册		401
172	M101-18	2	Julius G. Lay 请求于明年 12 月 31 日离开旧金山, 前往厦门任职	1904-11-23	402
173	M101-18	472	F. D. Cheshire 报告领事馆的租金定期增长, 表示 M. Mc Wade 的第 400 号公文里的陈述是真实的。他同时分析租金增长的原因, 建议政府购买房子及其地基。附寄屋主的来信	1904-11-28	404
174	M101-18		附件:广州领事财产的备忘录	1904-11-28	408
175	M101-18	473	F. D. Cheshire 提议由中国人和葡萄牙人共同修建澳门到广州的铁路。附寄协定、对上述协定的各条款的评论及题为《澳门—广州铁路的会谈》(Macao-Canton Railway Convention)的剪报	1904-11-30	410
176	M101-18	474	F. D. Cheshire 表示收到 1904 年 9 月 22 日的函件, 并对领事馆使用打字机的相关问题做出答复	1904-11-30	418
177	M101-18		R. M. McWade 致 Francis B. Loomis 的信件, 对 1904 年第 3 季度账目中的某些存疑条目做出解释, 并请求批准对账目进行审查	1904-11-30	420
178	M101-18	475	F. D. Cheshire 转送葡萄牙和中国之间的贸易条约的英文文本	1904-11-30	421
179	M101-18	476	F. D. Cheshire 报告 Lee Ngun Ay 与 Chen Shih, Lee Yu Ay 与 Liang She 于本月 28 日结婚, 并附他们的结婚证书	1904-11-30	426
180	M101-18	477	F. D. Cheshire 报告 Theadora H. Campbell 死于 1904 年 11 月 6 日	1904-12-1	430
181	M101-18		附件(表格 192):美国公民死亡登记表	1904-11-16	432
182	M101-18	478	F. D. Cheshire 报告任命 James D. Bush 为领事馆职员, 并付给雇员津贴	1904-12-1	433
183	M101-18	479	F. D. Cheshire 附寄 Deacon & Co. 1904 年 11 月 30 日发布的广州市场报告	1904-12-7	436
184	M101-18	480	F. D. Cheshire 附寄 Arnhold Karberg & Co. 12 月 2 日、3 日发布的丝绸流通以及以丝绸给货物定价的市场报告	1904-12-7	438

185	M101-18	481	F. D. Cheshire 报告 George Adams 死于 1904 年 4 月 10 日以及死者财产的处置情况	1904-12-14	440
186	M101-18		附件(表格 192):美国公民死亡登记表	1904-12-6	443
187	M101-18	482	F. D. Cheshire 附寄 Arnhold Karberg & Co. 发布的关于丝绸流通的市场报告	1904-12-15	444
188	M101-18	483	F. D. Cheshire 报告粤汉铁路的雇工对领事法庭提出的应得工资的要求,并表示这一要求可庭外解决	1904-12-22	446
189	M101-18	484	F. D. Cheshire 报告任命 Alfred P. Greaves 和 James D. Bush 为职员,任命 Tsang Chue Sun 为翻译	1904-12-22	448
190	M101-18	485	F. D. Cheshire 报告当前广西叛乱的情况	1904-12-22	450
191	M101-18	486	F. D. Cheshire 附寄 Arnhold Karberg & Co. 1904 年 12 月 24 日发布的关于丝绸流通的市场报告	1904-12-27	453

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No. 378.



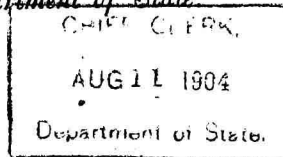
Consulate-General of the United States.

Canton, China,

July 1st 1904.

Mr. Robert M. Willade.

To the Department of State.



Subject:

Circular Letters.

*Given to Mrs
Aug 12/04
F. de*

Abstract of Contents.

No. 378

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, July 1st. 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In accordance with your instructions in communication of 9th, dated May 5th, 1904, I have the honor to enclose herewith, two circular letters from Messrs. Arnold Karberg, Sec. of Canton, China.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert H. McWade
U.S. Consul General.

Two enclosures.

10 c p

3 P TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

STATE

9 AM 1904

Office

From Canton

July 2

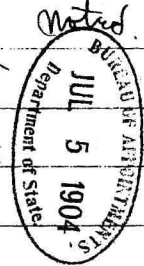
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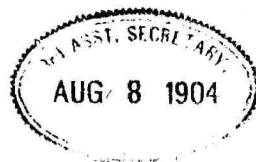
Private. Colegrove absconded
Swindled many
McWade



No. 879.



Strictly Confidential.



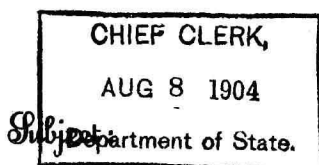
Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, Aug 5, 1904.

Mr. *R. H. Wade.*

W

To the Department of State.



re delay in transmission of reports.

Abstract of Contents.



Strictly Confidential.

No. 379.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, July 5th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The delay in the preparation and transmission of the accompanying trade report --- and of others yet to be presented by me --- arose through three causes.

1. The variety and extent of the Commercial, Missionary, legal and other business transactions of this Consulate General.

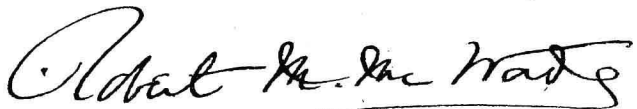
2. The want of competent clerical help.

3. The repeated lapses through drunkenness and worse ~~conduct~~ of Mr. Russell Colegrove, whose criminal misconduct has been the source of much annoyance and worryment.

I have the honor to add that other business reports will follow, as speedily as practicable.

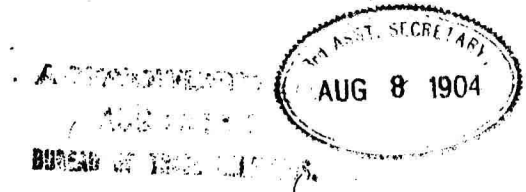
I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

No encls.
JH.



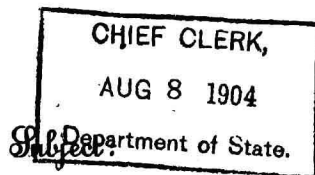
No. 580.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, July 5, 1904.

Mr. Robert M. Wade.

To the Department of State.



Report on Raw Silk Export Trade.

Abstract of Contents.

Report in Duplicate, enclosed.

To Com. & Labor Aug 13/04.

Bureau of Trade Relations

No. 380.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, July 5th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

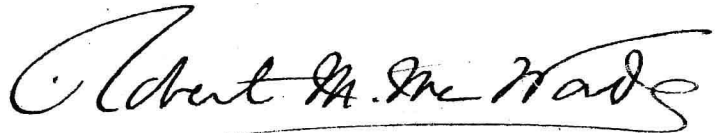
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor, herewith, to enclose my report on the Raw Silk Export Trade of Canton during 1903, with a request for its transmission to the Department of Commerce and Labor.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

Two Enclosures.

Raw Silk export trade of Canton during 1903.

The general trade of Raw Silk during 1903 proved very disappointing to both producers and to exporters, as the year opened with comparative high prices and after undergoing several fluctuations ended on a low basis, in fact lower than has been experienced for some years past. Factories, i.e. Filatures paid all along very high prices for cocoons, wages for labor ruled also high, owing to several prosperous years prededing 1903, so that hardly one single Filature closed its accounts without a serious loss on the year's working.-

For the sake of comparison I quote 3 standard grades; these were sold on 1st. January 1903 as follows:-

\$1150.-per Picul No.1 Filature 9/11 deniers

"1120.- " No.1 " 11/13 "

"1075.- " No.1 " 13/15 "

"1030.- " Extra Extra a fil. 14/16 "Haukinglon"shortreel

Exchange on London at that period was 1/7 1/2 for 6 month credits.- By the end of March prices had fallen \$40/50.-per Picul with unchanged rates of exchange, but during the early part of May there was more demand, prices improving some \$25/30.-per Picul.-

The quality and quantity of the early crops varied as usual and generally speaking they were rather under than above an average year's crops. The market remained practically unchanged with a fair regular demand until about 15th. of July when exchange began to rise and demand being slacker then, Chinese were obliged to drop their rates proportionately with the rise of silver exchange; thus on 10th. August the standard quotations stood as follows, with the 6 month rate of exchange on London at 1/10.-

\$990.-per Picul No.1 filature 9/11 deniers

"935.- " No.1 " 11/13 "

"880.- " No.1 " 13/15 "

"935.- " Extra Extra fil. 14/16 Haukinglon, Shortreel.

The 5th. September showed the market rather improved, as the dollar prices remained unchanged whilst the 6 month rate of exchange on London was 1/11.-

From September up to the end of the year exchange fell gradually and dollar prices also receded, recording an unmistakeable collapse in both European and American home trade and on the last day of the year the Standard quotations were:

"930.-	per Picul	No.1	filature	9/11	deniers
"900.-	"	No.1	"	11/13	"
"875.-	"	No.1	"	13/15	"
"900.-	"	Extra Extra A	fil.	14/16	Haukinglon, shortreel,

combined with a 6 month rate of exchange on London of 1/9 1/8th.-

Waste Silk:

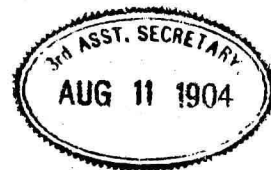
A general good demand existed for Canton Wastes during 1903 and prices fluctuated more or less in sympathy with the Raw Silk market and the rates of exchange.-

Respectfully submitted,

U. S. Consul General.

Canton, July 5th, 1904.

aug 11
No 881



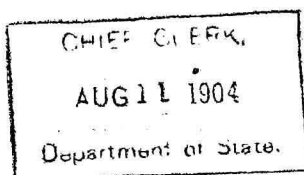
Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China,

July 8th 1904.

Mr. Robert H. McWade,

To the Department of State.



Subject:

Market Report

Wm. H. Mas
aug 14/04
File

Abstract of Contents.



No. ~~346~~ 281

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, July 6th 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor, herewith, to enclose
for the information of the Department, Arnold
Karberg's report on silk piece goods, issued
today.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Wm. H. McWade
U.S. Consul General.

One enclosure:

19

19



21

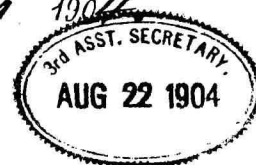
No. 882

Consulate-General of the United States

Canton, China,

July 9th 1904

Mr. Robert M. McWade



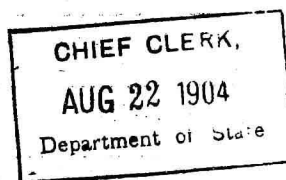
To the Department of State.

Wm to Mrs
Aug 22/04

Subject:

United Market Reports.

Abstract of Contents.



No. 281

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China,

July 9th

1904.

Honorable

Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor herewith, to enclose
for the information of the Department Arnold
Karberg's report on silk, Piece Goods,
and Rance's on sundries, issued today.

I am, Sir,

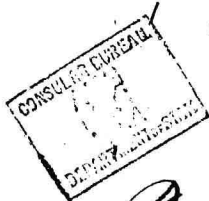
Your obedient servant

Robert H. McRae
U.S. Consul General

Enclosures:

19 "Strictly Confidential."

No. 883.



Consulate-General of the United States,

Managua, Nicaragua, July 9th, 1904.

Mr. Robert C. C. Wade

To the Department of State.



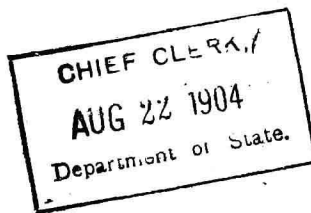
Subject:

*Ans by [signature]
Aug 24/04*

in re Mr. Russell Clegrooy.

File

Abstract of Contents.



"Strictly Confidential."

No. 383.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, July 9th, 1904

Honorable Herbert H. D. Peirce,

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report to you that Russell Colegrove, whose resignation as U. S. Marshal and U. S. Vice-Consul General, at this port, was accepted, on account of his frequent and prolonged attacks of drunkenness, gross immorality, absolute want of veracity, &c: absconded from Canton, on Saturday, June 25th, 1904, to escape punishment for having swindled the Robinson Piano Company of Hong Kong, the Canton-Hong Kong Ice and Cold Storage Company, Doctors McDill and Fox of Manila, P. I., and others. I have since learned that after arrival in Hong Kong he hid in Kowloon from Saturday evening until Sunday evening, when he embarked on a tramp steamship for Shanghai, en route for unknown parts. He sailed under the alias of "N. Cole". He has left a most unsavory record behind him and is one of the most degraded specimens of degenerate humanity that I have ever met. He was highly recommended to me by Mr. Ira Taylor of New York and others, who must have been as grossly deceived by him as I was.

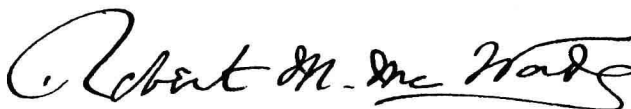
I am sorry to add, solely for the information of the Department, that his father and brother seem to be properly placed in the category of unsuccessful promoters. Their frequent letters to Russell Colegrove requesting remittances of money may possibly have been one of the contributing causes of that vile young man's financial swindles here. I am receiving daily fresh complaints, with vouchers, of his many swindles and am try-

ing to settle them as quietly and satisfactorily as possible.
Details will be furnished later.

I may add that it was only through an accurate knowledge of Russell Colegrove's bad reputation here that Mr. Duncan H. Cameron, manager of the Standard Oil Company was saved from advancing him a sum of \$17,000 on worthless security, and on the lying pretense that his (Colegrove's) father was an exceedingly wealthy man who was then on one of his annual trips to Europe and consequently could not be reached by cablegram!

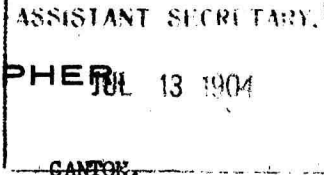
I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Robert M. McWade". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name.

U. S. Consul General.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER



1 CB. KO. FD. 9 U.S.G. Via Coml Pac *From*

(Rec'd 11:38 p.m., July 12, 1904.)

SecState,
Washington.

Reber sailed homewards Mongolia June fifteenth.

*Maj. Reber
informed 7/12/04*



Conf. July 18. 1904

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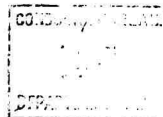
U.S. STATE

13 9 22 AM 1904

U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE



Confidential.



No. 884.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, (China), July 14th 1904.

Mr. Robert M. McWade



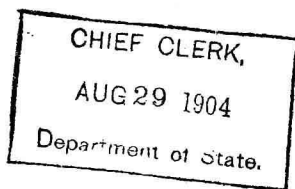
To the Department of State.

Subject:

*Dis by [signature]
Sept 1/04*

in re William Leise Reber

Abstract of Contents.



C O N F I D E N T I A L.

No. 384.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, July 14th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

On July 13th, 1904, I received the following cable inquiry:

"American Consul,

C a n t o n.

Klontering William Reese Reber

(Signed.) Loomis."

On July 13th, 1904, I replied as follows:

"Secstate,

Washington.

Reber sailed homewards Mongolia June fifteenth.

(Signed.) McWade."

I have the honor to enclose Original reports, ~~made~~ concerning the said William R. Reber ^{made} by Mr. John A. Rule, Chief Clerk, of the American Canton-Hankow Railway.

The subject of your inquiry was known here as being mentally erratic; he was dismissed for cause. At times he was given to use of strong liquors. A few weeks before his departure from Canton, he entered the office, here, of the International Banking Corporation, and, whilst intoxicated, beat and kicked the

the Compradore and Assistant Compradore. The fact that we have no gaol here was the only thing that saved him from a brief imprisonment for his offense. Sometimes he announced himself as a reporter of the St Louis Globe-Democrat and at other^s asserted that he was a member of the Bar of New York.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Robert M. McWade". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

U. S. Consul General.

One Enclosure.

(FORM 12) *copied*

True
IMPERIAL CHINESE RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.
CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

RECORD OF EMPLOYES.

FULL NAME *Wm R. Reber*
PRESENT ADDRESS *Five Eye Bridge*
PERMANENT ADDRESS _____
NAME OF NEAREST RELATIVE *Col. Saml Reber*
ADDRESS OF NEAREST RELATIVE *7, Hd. Qrs. Army*
Washington D. C.
WHERE BORN *St Louis Mo.*
WHEN „ *1869*
WHERE EDUCATED *West point, Washington univ.*
DEGREE IF ANY *A B B C E*
EXPERIENCE AND RECORD _____

DATE *Sept. 23/03* Signature ^(sd) *W. R. Reber*

G. H. R. Y. GENERAL
Form No. 4.

IMPERIAL CHINESE RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.
CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

Canton, July 13th 190⁴

To
The Hon. Robt. McWade
U.S. Consul-General
Canton

Dear Sir: I herewith enclose-in answer to your communication regarding W. R. Peters - a copy of the record blank he filled up a few days after joining the Company. He joined as Rodman on Sept. 16. 1903 at 75 gold per month & expenses and was discharged on June 5. 1904 and was at time of his discharge Asst. Instruments man & drew 100 gold & expenses per month. Apologizing for delay in answering & trusting this information is what you require. I remain

Yours Respectfully
J. A. Hull
Chief Clerk

W.
J.



No. 385.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, July 16th, 1904.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.



Subject:

*W. J. 11
Aug 23/04
7 files*

re Conditions in Kwang Si.

Abstract of Contents.

No. 385.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, July 16th 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

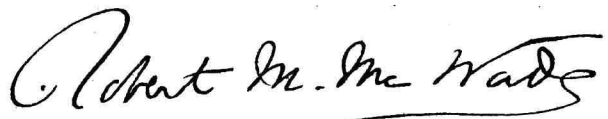
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor herewith, to transmit to you copy of my despatch No.137 informing Minister Conger at Peking of the grave conditions of affairs in the Province of Kwangsi. He fully realizes the importance of the information and the gravity of the situation.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

One Enclosure.

No.137. CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

Canton, China, July 16th, 1904.

Hon. Edwin H. Conger,

U. S. Minister,

Peking, China.

Sir:

Having received reliable information from Chinese sources of the wholesale desertion of the Imperial troops, recently sent to Kwangsi, of their joining with the rebels, of the murder of a number of military and civil officials at Lou Chow fu (柳州府) and of the seizure of that city by the rebels and their recruits I wired you as follows on July 1st, 1904.

Shameen, July 1st, 1904.

Conger, Peking.

Imperial troops mutinied, joined rebels, murdered all civil military officials at Lou Chow fu (柳州府) Kwangsi (廣西) and seized city. Details later.

Signed. McWade.

The facts as ascertained by me were as follows:- About the 10th day of the 5th moon, over one thousand Imperial braves from Hunan and other provinces sent by His Excellency Viceroy Tsen from Kwang Tung mutinied because they had not received their pay for several months. They were appeased by promises on the part of their superior officers, who at once notified Viceroy Tsen of the situation. He instructed them to bring the mutinous soldiers back to Canton. As soon as the latter heard this, they suspected that he intended to have them decapitated on their return and they immediately revolted. They murdered all of the military officials who refused to join them and, uniting with the rebels and another dissatisfied regiment of 1,000 Imperial braves,

they attacked Lo Chow fu (柳州府) and murdered all the civil and military officials there including one Taotai and one Prefect. They also killed about one half of the inhabitants of the city, which they seized and plundered. They slew between 700 ~~and~~ 800 Hunan soldiers who refused to join them. They also looted the Provincial Treasury of upwards of 300,000 Dollars and plundered the merchants and gentries of upwards of 1,000,000 Dollars. From one pawn shop they succeeded in looting ~~upwards of~~ ^{almost} 300,000 Dollars. Besides, the fire-arms and ammunition belonging to the 2,000 mutineers they seized several rapid-fire-guns and about 6,000 Manser Rifles, and 400,000 Cartridges.

Then, with their ranks swollen by many of the male inhabitants of Lo Chow fu, (柳州府) their numbers reaching upwards of 12,000 men, they marched to Chung Chow City, (象州城) which they completely ransacked, the officials flying for safety. Then they proceeded by boat and otherwise towards Kwei Lin (桂林) the Capital of the Province of Kwang Si. (廣西). In this city are situated the Yamens of the Governor, (Fu Toi) 撫台 Provincial Treasurer (Fan Toi) 藩台, Provincial Judge (Lip Toi) 臬台, and other high civil and military officials. His Excellency Governor Ou Fung See (柯逢時) alarmed at the movements and successes of the rebels wired to Viceroy Tsen, asking for reinforcements and asserting that unless assistance was sent at once both Kwei Lin (桂林) and its inhabitants would be at the mercy of the rebels. He also wired to the Board of International Affairs, at Peking, notifying that body of the situation. The Board thereupon instructed Viceroy Tsen to proceed to Kwang Si (廣西) at once and gave him three months within which to suppress the rebellion. His Excellency, the Viceroy, left at 11 O'clock, this morning, with six thousand troops, part of whom sailed several hours ahead of him.

The rebels and their chiefs are very much incensed over Viceroy Tsen's alleged treacheries. They declare that on three different occasions he asked them to surrender, promising to pardon them for all past offences, to give them large grants of money, and to give them military positions. They say that when upwards of 500 of them had surrendered, he ordered them to be beheaded. These alleged breaches on his part led them in revenge to attack his mother-in-law's residence, in the interior of Kwang si (廣西), and to destroy the tombs and graves of his ancestors. The rebel chiefs declare openly that they are anxious for the Viceroy to take the field in Kwangsi, (廣西) and they have offered a reward of 100,000 Dollars for his capture and announced that they will butcher him, when captured.

The rebels are now estimated to number over 150,000, their latest additions within the last three months footing up nearly 20,000 men. All of them are well armed, have plenty of ammunition and know how to handle their rifles. What adds to the danger of the situation, according to the opinion of the Chinese here, is the fact that nearly all of the rebel recruits are composed of the soldiers from the north.

The foregoing facts were obtained by me from sure native sources. My informants are men occupying positions which enable them to obtain early and accurate information of the conditions in Kwangsi (廣西). Naturally, they hesitate at imparting such information as they feel that they would lose their heads if the Viceroy heard that they had disobeyed his imperative commands respecting absolute silence concerning rebel movements in Kwangsi (廣西) and elsewhere. Many well informed officials, in their confidential moments, express their conviction that unless Marshal Su (蘇元春) is sent back to Kwangsi (廣西), the rebels will soon overrun the entire province. It should be remembered that a great part of the rebel army is composed of

Marshal Su's (蘇元春) disbanded soldiers, who were really the /
men who began the rebellion over four years ago, after he had
been degraded from his command.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. Mc Wabe

U. S. Consul General.

No. 386.



Consulate-General of the United States,
Canton, China, July 16th, 1904.

Mr. Robert M. Wade,

To the Department of State.

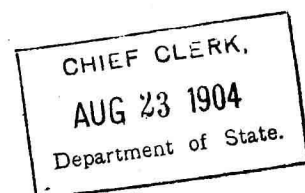


Subject:

Fourth of July celebration in Canton

*Jan 14/05
Aug 23/04
File*

Abstract of Contents.



No. 386.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, July 16th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The anniversary of the Declaration of our National Independence was celebrated here in a gratifying manner, the high officials uniting with the American and other foreigners in its observance. The U. S. Consulate General and the godowns and residences of all the American firms, notably the Standard Oil Company of New York, the International Banking Corporation, the British-American Tobacco Trust, the offices, workshops, locomotives and carriages of the American Canton-Hankow Railway, were all gay with American flags and bunting; and the day was really observed as a general holiday. A public reception was held in the U. S. Consulate General from 11 a.m. until 3 p.m., and amongst the upwards of twelve hundred visitors were all of the high civil Mandarins, the local and nearby native Generals and Commanders, all the foreign Consuls General and Consuls, and all of the American, British, French, German, Swedish, Japanese, and other foreign residents.

On the U. S. S. "Helena" and the U. S. S. "Callao" their Commanders and Officers held receptions, after firing the customary salute. Subsequently, they came to the Consulate in a body and kindly helped me to receive our crowds of visitors, who did ample justice to the refreshments prepared for them.

In the evening dinner was served at the Consulate to forty guests. The toasts offered were "Our Country", "The President", "The Commerce of the United States", and addresses ^{were} made by

Commander Sawyer, of the U. S. S. "Helena", Lieutenant Dismukes and Midshipman Sterling, of the U. S. S. "Callao", Duncan H. Cameron, of the Standard Oil Company, W. H. Holmes, of the American Canton-Hankow Railway, Consul General McWade and others.

At the end of the dinner there was a display of fireworks, given ^{by me} on the Pearl River, immediately opposite the Consulate, and lasting from 9 o'clock until midnight. It is said to have been the finest display ever given in South China. Along the Bund, witnessing the display, were all ^{of} the foreign residents of Shameen, seated on long and other rattan chairs. The river itself was literally covered with flowerboats and houseboats in which were the civil and military Mandarins, the leading gentries and merchants and their wives and children all joyously participating in the night's display.

What materially added to the general enjoyment was the fact that "The 4th." was the first dry day we have had during the past three months, The rainy season this year being exceptionally copious and long.

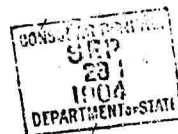
I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul General.

No. 1887



Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, July 16th, 1904.

Mr. Robert M. M. Wade

To the Department of State.



Subject:

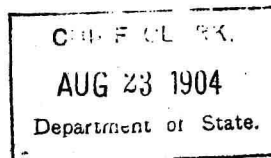
W. C. L. Aug 27. 04
ACCEIVED
AUG 27 1904
FILE

Report on Chinese Boots and Shoes,

Abstract of Contents.

Samples forwarded to
Com. & Labor Rept. 30/1904

Bureau of Trade Relations.



No.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, July 16, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

As an object lesson for the shoemaking fraternity at home, manufacturers and operatives, I am shipping to you today, the following list of Chinese boots and shoes, for males and females, with their prices, in Canton, annexed:

List of Chinese Boots and Shoes,
for males.

	per pair	
1. 1st. class Mandarin boot, large,	\$2.20	Mexican.
2. 1st. " " " small,	1.70	"
3. Ban Tsin - Flower Shoe,	1.80	"
4. King Chong Colour shoe, Satin curved head,	2.00	"
5. Ying Chong, fancy fringed shoe,	2.10	"
6. " " " Pok Ko,	2.00	"
7. " " Satin shoe,	2.10	"
8. " " Cloth "	1.20	"
9. " " Satin "	1.60	"
10. Kwan Tung Satin "	1.70	"
11. Man Tsz " "	1.60	"
12. King Chong " "	1.50	"
+ 13. Tan Leong " Monk shoes,	1.50	"
14. " Cloth shoe,	.90	"
15. King Chong " "	.85	"

	per pair	
16. Skin sole cloth shoe,	\$1.10	Mexican.
17. Wooden sole " "	.70	"
18. Horse's skin or leather shoe,	1.10	"
+19. Sz Ping Tau cloth shoe,	1.10	"
+20. Ying Chong satin "	1.60	"
+21. " Cotton "	1.10	"
22. Boy's cotton shoe,	.50	"
23. " colour " (satin)	1.10	"
24. Skin pattens,	.25	"
25. Skin pattens, for boys,	.12 1/2	"
26. Horse leather satin shoe,	2.00	"
1. pair leather Sandals used by coolies,		
1. " straw " " " "		

List of Chinese boots and shoes,
for females.

32. Red Satin Mandarin Woman boot,	\$ 2.00	Mexican.
33. Embroidered bound foot shoe,	2.50	"
34. Man Chu fancy shoe,	3.30	"
35. Felt bottom cloth shoe,	1.05	"
36. Purple fancy shoe,	1.05	"
37. Lacquered bottom purple butterfly shoe,	1.05	"
38. " " cloth shoe,	1.00	"
39. Felt bottom satin shoe,	1.30	"
40. Embroidered " "	1.50	"
41. Young girl Red Silk shoe,	.75	"
42. Skin pattens,	.25	"

Shoemaker's materials and tools.

27. Felt soles and top coverings	.60	"
28. 1 pair shoe top do.		
29. Shoemaker's wooden shoe press.		

30. Knives, Scissors, &c.

+ one pair only --- all the rest 2 pairs of each kind.

I ask you to divide the foregoing, equally, for exhibition purposes between Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Boston, Massachusetts. Either the Manufacturer's Club, the Trade~~X~~'s' League, or the Commerical Museum at Philadelphia, would make a suitable repository in that city, as would the Board of Trade in Boston.

I also forward a perfectly modelled foot, for each city, of an 18 years-old-woman, belonging to what is known as "the small-footed class." You will please note the size of the shoe; it is not a bit smaller or larger than any of the shoes worn by small footed women whom I have seen during my experience in China. It is an average size. The prices of those shoes run from \$1.** Mex: to \$3.** Mex: and they are all made by women whose pay averages 15 cents Mex: per day. I am happy to be able to state that, owing to the progressive stand recently taken by the Empress Dowager, the cruel custom of binding the feet of female children has been largely abandoned by the better class of Chinese gentries and others.

I am also sending photographs of the foot of a female aged 23. One photograph shows the ^{covered} mutilated foot, with its bandages, thrust into a tiny shoe similar to that forwarded in a small box, and the other photograph shows the ^{mutilated} naked foot with all of the toes, except the great toe, bent underneath the sole of the foot and the heel pressed forward towards the sole. A small space is compulsory left between the inverted heel and the sole of the foot from which generally there is a very foul smell. These are accurate photographs taken from the living subject.

In the city of Canton, with its upwards of four and a half million of inhabitants, there are slightly over 700 shoe-maker's shops --- shops wherein shoes are made and sold. These shops employ over 8,000 male operatives and 20,000 females. Quite a number of children are also employed and their pay aver-

ages 5 to 10 cents Mex: a day, with their rice. The wages of the males range according to skill, from \$6.⁰⁰ to \$12.⁰⁰ Mex: per month, the workmen living in the shops where they are employed and receiving their "chow" or food from their employer, in addition to their stated wages. Their food consists of rice, partaken of twice a day, with now and then a few vegetables or pieces of salt fish or pork as a relish. Tea is also furnished to them in unlimited quantities. They begin work as soon as daylight appears in the morning and continue until between 8 and 9 o'clock at night; the recent introduction of kerosine oil lengthening their hours of labor. These workmen eat and sleep in the shop where they are employed and their entire garments consist solely of a jacket or blouse and a pair of trousers, both made to fit very loosely.

The females, who do the needle work on the shoes, work in their own homes and receive on an average of 15 cents Mex: per day, without "chow" or food.

The male workers have a trades' union or guild of their own as have also the employers; and to these guilds are referred all disputed questions of labor and food, which, as a rule, are amicably settled. I have never heard of a dispute over the hours of labor, the operatives seeming to take it for granted that their employers can properly claim every moment of their time from early morning until night, unless about thirty minutes set a part for each meal of rice and vegetables. When the two guilds fail to arrive at a satisfactory settlement of a dispute, the employers simply close up the working end of their shops and give their employees to understand that they must find quarters and work elsewhere. This action does not ^{however,} invariably bring victory to the employer, for, in my own experience, I have noted that the work people have won their "fight" in nine cases out of ten.

What is here related of the relations between employer

and employed of the shoe trade, applies equally and as accurately to all the other trades guilds, of which Canton boasts of over seventy. These guilds have fine halls and spacious courtyards where their members meet daily and discuss the affairs of their respective and other trades.

In the foregoing I forgot to state that the garments worn by the females are exactly similar to those worn by the males, consisting simply of blouse and pants. The pants are fastened with a tight ligature around the waist and the blouse or jacket is worn loosely and, reaching slightly below the hips, is not tightened or fastened in any way at the bottom. I also send, herewith, two suits of the clothes worn by males and females.

I also ship specimens of the materials and tools, used in the shoe trade by males, females, and children. You will note that the tools are primitive, and are far from the excellence of the tools used by our people at home.

In the two large photographs which I send are depicted a shoe shop. In one the employer, or "master" as he is called here, is seated in a rattan chair in the working end, smoking a water-pipe and about ^{him} are his work people, each at his own division of labor. The other photograph shows the sales-room of the shop.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. Mc Wadde

U. S. Consul General.

MEMO.

From UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, CANTON.

*for State Department,
Washington, D.C.*

*One Case referred in Dispatch No. 387
dated July 16, 1904.*

One Copy of B. Kaduig.

22-35

Received payment,
P. P. ARNHOLD, KARBERG
Important Notice.—In order to avoid delay and expense in
removal of goods consigned "per order," shippers must communicate to the
agent of the Steamer at port of shipment the name of the person or firm to be
notified on arrival of the goods at destination. This can be done by notation
on the Captain's copy of the Bill of Lading, or by written notice to the agent.

**EVER FREIGHT CARED
FOR BY SHIPPERS.**

Received payment,

P. P. ARNHOLD, KARBURG

Important Notice.—In order to avoid delay and expense in the export of goods consigned to the order of shippers, please communicate to the Agent of the Steamer at ports of shipment the name of the person or firm to be notified of the arrival of the goods at destination. This can be done by notation on the Bill of Lading, or by written notice to the Agent.

P. Pa. ARMSTRONG, KARBERS & Co.
 For PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
 Acting for itself, and as Agents of said Railroad Companies.

No. 888.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, July 17, 1904

Mr. Robert H. McWade

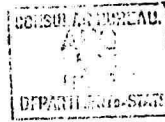
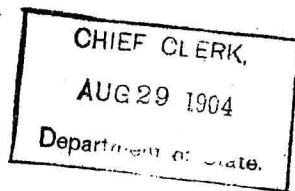
To the Department of State.

Subject:

Death of Frank Abraham Johnson.

Abstract of Contents.

See War letter Oct 24/04



No. 388.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, July 17th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor herewith to notify you of the death of Frank Abraham Johnson, of intussusception of the bowels, at the Wongscha Hospital of the American Canton-Hankow Railway. I enclose a letter of Major W. D. Shelby, M. D. noting Mr. Johnson's death and informing ^{that} me as the deceased had been a soldier, his body ^{is} ~~was~~ entitled to transportation to his home. Will you kindly notify the Army Department thereof? The body of the deceased lies in the Foreign Cemetery on the banks of the Pearl River, a few miles from Canton.

The sale of what little effects he had, was made by the officials of the Railroad Company and brought the sum of \$8.60 Mexican. He also left ^a pay check amounting to \$442.28 Mex.:

As soon as I have ascertained and paid the debts, if any, incurred by the deceased, I will forward the balance.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul General.

One Enclosure.

IMPERIAL CHINESE RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

Canton-Hankow Railway.

office of the Surgeon.

Canton, March 28th, 1904.

Hon. Robert M. McWade,
U. S. Consul General,
Canton.

Dear Sir:

I wish to inform you that in a conversation I had with the late Frank A. Johnson, he stated that in case of his death he wished all of his money and personal effects sent to his brother O. H. Johnson, Hamilton, North Dakota. He stated also that he had transportation for his body to the United States by virtue of his having served as a soldier and that he desired that it be sent home.

Very respectfully,
Signed. W. D. Shelby,
Surgeon.

L. S. No.238. W. S.

(FORM No. 192)

REPORT OF THE DEATH OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Consular Service, U. S. A.,

Canton, China, July 16th 1904.

Name: Frank Abraham Johnson

Native or naturalized: Native.

Date of death: 12.32 am. March 28. 1904.

Place of death: Railway Hospital, Wougha, Canton, China

Cause of death: Intussusception of the bowels.

Disposition of remains: Foreign Cemetery, Canton, China.

Local law as to disinterring remains in case it is desired to bring them home:

None.

Disposition of effects: Worn out. Clothing &c. disposed of by the Officials of the Railway, bought \$8.60 U.S. Day Check amounting to 442.28 "

Address of family: Brother C. H. Johnson, Hamilton, N. Dakota

Family notified: Brother notified by the Cons. by letter.

Accompanied by relatives: None.

This information, inventory, accounts, etc., recorded in Miscellaneous Record

Book, Vol. 11, page 246.

Remarks:

[SEAL]

Robert M. McWade

Consul General of the United States

No. 389.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, July 17, 1904.

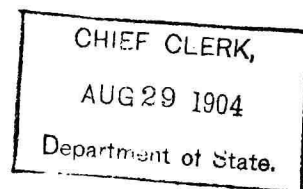
Mr. Robert M. McCallade

To the Department of State.

Subject:

The Death of J. R. Roman.

Abstract of Contents.



No. 389.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, July 17th , 1904 .

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor, herewith, to transmit some letters and papers which were found on the person of the late Mr. J. R. Roman. A few weeks prior to his death he called upon me and gave his name as "R. Metcalf", stating that he had, for sometime, been in the employ of the American Canton-Hankow Railway, but had been laid off, temporarily, with others, two months previously. He informed me that he was absolutely without resources and in want of food. I saw that he was suffering; and, some questioning on my part elicited the fact that he was seriously ill of dysentery. He did not seem to want money and said he preferred to have an order for food. I presented him with an order for \$10.00 Mexican for groceries, to be charged against me, and at the same time gave him a letter to Major William D. Shelby, M. D., the Physician in charge of the Wongscha Hospital of the American Canton-Hankow Railway, asking for his immediate admission as a patient suffering from acute dysentery. Major Shelby kindly received him at once. Despite unremitting attention and all that human skill could do, he died on July 7th, 1904, and was buried that afternoon in the Foreign Cemetery, on the banks of the Pearl River.

On account of the intense heat and other climatic conditions out here, it is absolutely necessary to bury the dead an hour or two after dissolution.

Shortly before his death Mr. Roman, confidentially stated that the name of "R. Metcalf" was fictitious; he added that his real name was "James Rhet Roman", and that he was the nephew of the Hon. Mr. Roman, who for upwards of twelve years was Governor of Louisiana.

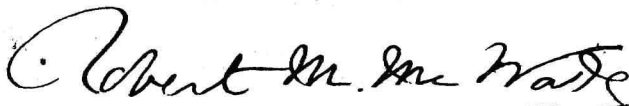
I sincerely trust that his desire for secrecy will be maintained and that only the immediate members of his family will learn the history or the facts connected with his sad end.

So far, however, as his history here is concerned, I feel from what I have known of him, that there was really nothing absolutely necessary for concealment, beyond his unwillingness that those who know him at home would learn of his straits and sorrows out here. He was an intelligent man, honorable and upright, and had God spared him would undoubtedly have made his mark at least in railroad circles.

I enclose the usual printed form No. 192 reporting his Death.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

(Form No. 192)

REPORT OF THE DEATH OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN

Consular Service, U. S. S.,

Canton, China,

July 16th

1904

Name: James Alet Roman

Native or naturalized: Native

Date of death: 6.55 am. July 7. 1904.

Place of death: Wongcha Hospital, Canton, China

Cause of death: Dysentery.

Disposition of remains: Interred in Foreign Cemetery, Canton.

Local law as to disinterring remains in case it is desired to bring them home:

None.

Disposition of effects: a few letters and papers found in his person, forwarded in Dispatch No 389 to the State Department.

Address of family: George M. Roman, (Brother) No 4808, Lafayette St. New Orleans, La. U.S.A.

Family notified: Brother notified by the Cons. by letter.

Accompanied by relatives: N.

This information, inventory, accounts, etc., recorded in Miscellaneous Record

Book, page 248.

Remarks:

[SEAL]

Robert M. McWade

Consul General of the United States

"GASLIGHT SHANGHAI."

A B C. CODE.

4TH EDITION.

AND 5TH EDITION.

The Shanghai Gas Company, Limited.

Secretary's Office.

Shanghai, Jan 28th 1904.

Dearest Elsie.

I received a letter from mother, and she gave me some of the family news. and I must say I am deeply grieved to hear of dear little Maudie's death. Dear sister, I feel for you, how well I remember her dear pretty little face, such a promising little thing. I am unable to express my feeling, I am such a fool, that I cannot find words to express the sympathy.

Well dear sister, God knows best, if he chose to call one of his, we must bear it. there is one thing ~~you~~ that must comfort you she is in heaven. god bless her dear little soul.

Mother tells me you write for the ~~Daily~~ News I hope you will not overwork yourself and mind your health. Newspaper work is very trying.

Please if you will send me one of your photo, also the childrens. I am going to have mine taken and will send you one, I am not at all strong - but am far better now than a few months back.

Please when you write dear Elsie write me all the news write a long letter. I will write you tomorrow and give you some of the experiences I have had since I left home. - ~~God bless you and with best~~ love. yours. Dan.

Please do not forget my name in
J. Metcalf when you write.

Kobe, Japan
15th c April 1903.

To whom it may concern.

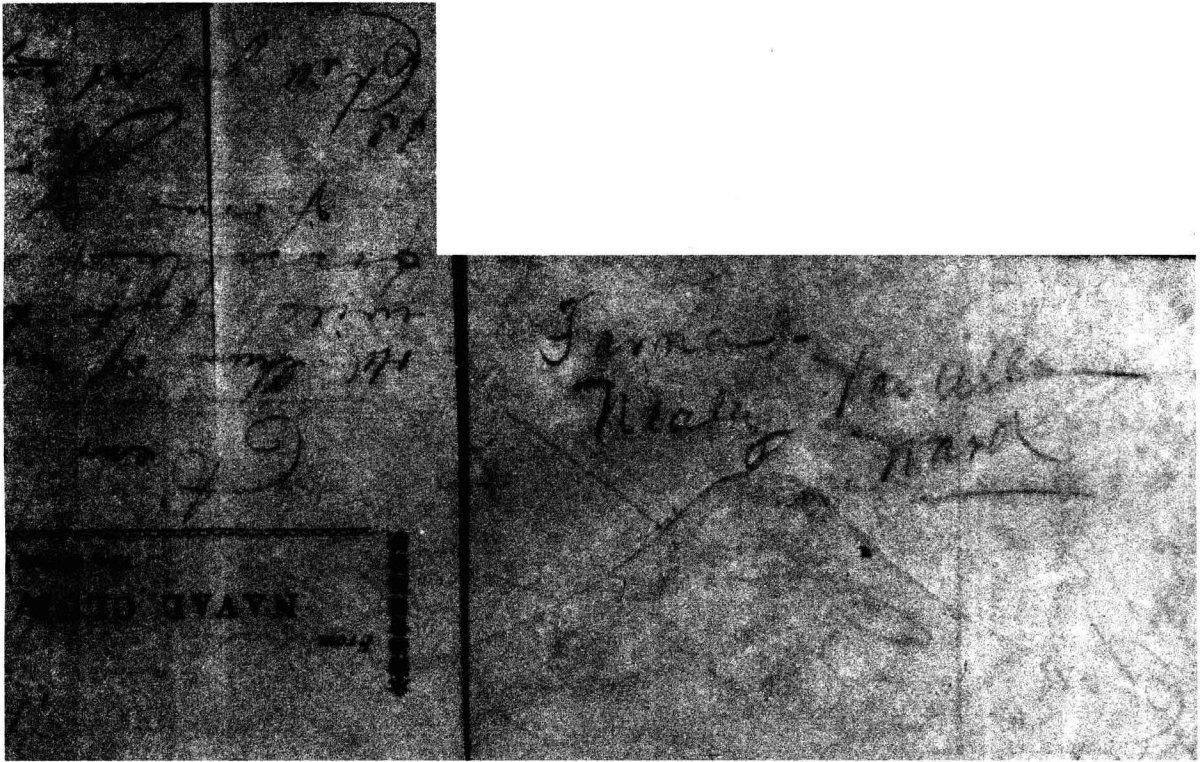
This is to certify that Mr Richard Metcalf, has been in our employ as Foreman Stevedore for the past three years & nine months, during which time he has given us entire satisfaction, he is leaving us for Shanghai of his own accord.

Nickel & Boy
per C. Holstein
Manager.

NAVAL CLUB
SHANGHAI
10a Boon Road.

水師總會

R. M. Peat Esq
Howson Rocks
Hong Kong



水
陸
軍
部
會
通
函
號

Memorandum.

From

NAVAL CLUB,

10A, BOONE ROAD.

SHANGHAI,

To

24th Jan 1904

W. Hockins

Dear Bill The bearer is an
old friend of mine, & I know you
will put him on to any business if
you can, as I ask it personally
of you.
Yours truly
A. H. H.
Chia

本館通會通商路拾號

Memorandum.

From

NAVAL CLUB,

10A, BOONE ROAD.

SHANGHAI, 21 Feb 1904

To

H. N. Hoar

Dear Billy, This is in a hurry;
it will introduce to an old friend of
mine by the way, who is just leaving
for the old port, if you can do any
thing for him I shall return it in my
power.
Yours truly
W. H. Hoar
Give my kin to the whole

本館通會通商路拾號

Memorandum.

From

NAVAL CLUB,

10A, BOONE ROAD.

SHANGHAI, 21 Feb 1904

To

Jack Fisher

Don't forget old
Time
Dear old Jack - The bearer
is an old friend of mine, who is
looking for a job, I hope you will
not be too left, in fact, I know you
want, if possible, so I ask it
personally of you.
Yours truly
W. H. Hoar
Don't take the trouble to write

Shanghai Gas Company
30th January 1904

The bearer Mr. R. Metcalf has been in our
employ during the past ten months—
on our "Outdoor Staff"
He leaves our service of his own accord—
During the term of his service. We have found
him a Sober, and, trustworthy man
And can recommend him to anyone
requiring his services

A. H. Hillier
Engineer in Chief.

IMPERIAL CHINESE RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.
CANTON-HANKOW RY.

AMERICAN CHINA DEVELOPMENT

Canton, _____ 190—

~~4200~~ # 4808 Magazine St.
Mrs. S. A. Roman.
James Hitt Roman.
George M. Roman; (Brother)
4808 Magazine St. New Orleans. La.
Born in 1868

Also of King again - thank - New Orleans -
December 20 - 1909 -

My dearest son

I was overjoyed to
receive your letter, and I consider it the
best Christmas gift I could possibly
receive - I have written any number of letters
to you, ^{some} ~~and~~ ^{to you} through the
Consulate here, the Van Vleet, to write to
you, to try to find out on which ship
you were, and where you have gone - The
last letter I had from you, you said you
were going on an eighteen months' cruise
around the Horn, and would then come
to see us in New Orleans, and would take
position in the boat with me - I was

2

Tell you with what profound pleasure I have
 in that I have news of you, and I beg you
 to write to me constantly. I am glad
 to hear that your health is now good, but
 if you will wear a Chest protector, and
 take Doc King's Discovery, and be careful
 I am sure you will get strong and well
 again - You must come to see us, as
 soon as you can, and we will spend
 a month over in the Pine Woods together.
 Now I have given you all the family news
 which has accumulated all these years.
 None of the girls are married. I think
 Jeanne who is very handsome and strong
 greatly admires a soldier and has been
 half dozen times, if she had chosen to do
 so. Madge is I think engaged to a man
 John Foster
 yellow, but she does not acknowledge the
 engagement, as they are waiting for him

2
 to support herself and the children, as
 I pay board and so does dear Beth who is
 staying here too. Beth has been working in
 "Lyon" for the past five years, first with Strain
 & Co. then with Stewart Bros. This year, owing to
 the closing of the markets of Haynes and Brown
 all the linen cotton houses have practically
 done no business, and this means a short of their
 clerks, so Beth lost his position, and came
 to work as cashier at the Daily News. He has
 the promise of a position with a good cotton
 firm next ~~month~~ however. Beth is a fine
 fellow. His habits are irreproachable. He is very
 small, much to his chagrin, which he has
 as you are - George has not been successful
 because he has knocked around from one
 thing to another, although for three years he
 was in the road selling Cash Registers for
 the - and his firm, and made a good deal
 of money. But he married unfortunately, and
 was not happy. I think they are sleeping
 separate beds, and George will get on much
 better. He is just a parent working as never

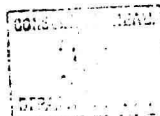
3

it's got a better position than the one the more
 famous, he is working as assistant
 superintendent, in some big Chemical
 works in Birmingham, and hopes soon to
 be promoted. He is a steady clever fellow
 and an easy success, and I think I could
 talk to him. Both James and
 George are in Charleston, and will be there
 all winter. I shall write from there as
 soon as I can. How glad and happy they will be to
 know that I have at last heard from you.
 I am staying with Elsie and her children,
 in a nice cottage, & 80 of Magazine Street.
 Both Elsie and I are working in the Daily
 News, an evening paper, Elsie doing the Home
 Column and Family News, and at the long part
 of the Editor, and I am doing the editorial
 writing. I will mail you the Sunday papers
 with love from dear old son. He writes often in
 his own hand, but he gets tired of it, and so

I am writing for something dear in the American
 place. I believe it will be our joy to read your
 letter. You will learn the story of the dear son, his
 dear mother and more months ago. I am
 heart broken over it, for he had a splendid
 future before him. He had been for several
 years working for the cotton firm of Kelli Bros
 in New York City. He was a fine fellow, and Kelli Bros going out of
 business. He had advanced with a very prominent
 man of business, to start a house together,
 and was to have gone over to Spain to make the
 connections, the month following his death. Poor old
 fellow! He was getting to be such a help and
 comfort to me. I will send you his photograph.
 I will never get over his loss. You will be glad
 to hear that Alfred is working hard and
 successfully as sugar maker. He is just now
 in his best sugar factory in Berlin. He is Canadian
 and when the season will be over there, he will
 go to some factory in Colorado. Alfred has
 been our main support for several years
 as both our Berlin and London man.

got the same time. I am so happy, because I have
 been looking for the best books, working under the
 direction of my mother. She gets \$40 a month, and says she
 is going to take a course of engineering, so as to get
 a good education. - This is only a short glimpse
 into the life of the family and our conditions.
 I will write you shortly more details. I am so
 very thankful for getting news of you, I feel happier
 than I have felt since dear Bob left us. If your
 circumstances permit, send me a little money
 for the girls. The struggle of life is severe, and
 I need your money & help greatly. If you will send
 me a small ~~amount~~ ^{sum} ~~monthly~~ ^{monthly} it will help me
 greatly, and if the opportunity presents itself,
 of any one you know coming to the States, send
 them some of those wonderful Chinese embroidery
 or white crepe de Chine. But what I would
 like above all things would be to have a photo of
 you. In your letter I wrote you, I suggest you to
 use your own name. Why else you take any other
 dear son? Look back yours, and write often. Give
 your best love and to also that will be
 write to you and me - To love George when I mail
 your letter. How strange that one of my sketches, should
 be the cause of your writing to me! I must tell you too of poor
 Maude's recent death. She was a beautiful girl and she died
 in June. But her death is not to be regretted, for she was mentally
 defective from childhood and the older she grew the worse it was. I
 expect you sympathize with Eric however, for I am sure all feel it
 deeply. With best love to all, I am, your devoted son,
 George

No. 590.



Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, July 18 1904.

Mrs. Robert M. Wade

To the Department of State.

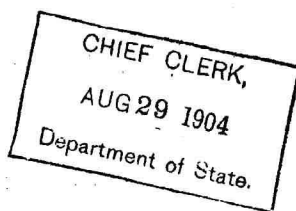


Subject:

Annual Declared Exports.

J. G. L. Aug 30 1904
File

Abstract of Contents.



(Form No. 20.)

ANNUAL DECLARED-EXPORT RETURN.

Statement Showing the Declared Value of Exports from Hankow, China to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended June 30, 1901

ARTICLES.	QUARTER ENDING—				Total for the year.
	September 30.	December 31.	March 31.	June 30.	
Cassia	25449.31	47755.91	33444.95	15305.59	
Cinnamon	1444.48	1544.15	425.66	3450.83	
Cashew	42957.19	82494.81	123417.13	19938.66	
Cashew		11257.02	11213.91		
Calligraphy	444135.85	668172.	471841.34	124719.27	
Merchandise	8642.	1579.18	44495.45	1035.76	
Merchandise	342.59	172.79		263.90	
Merchandise	460.87	6314.85	56.47		
Merchandise	21620.63	23105.33	32851.45	19637.07	
Merchandise	182614.67	181100.07	443600.37	366081.07	
Merchandise	989.99	1677.86	1906.07	292.57	
Merchandise	65786.45	61644.77	108316.57	19735.69	
Merchandise		3197.88			
Merchandise	1234.05	1814.22	11238.06	8206.09	
	1377772.08	1764535.64	1209827.63	577166.50	
					5044301.85

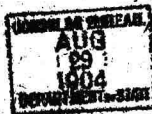
Robert M. MacNade

U. S. Consul General

This form is to be filled up and sent to the Department of State at the end of each fiscal year. The articles of export are to be arranged in alphabetical order. Exports from Consular Agencies should be stated separately.

18

No. 891.



Consulate-General of the United States

Canton, China.

July 20th 1904.

Mr.

Robert M. McWade



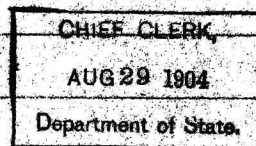
To the Department of State

an
trans
to
Aug 31
file

Subject:

Printed market Report.

Abstract of Contents



No. 594

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China,

July 20th

1904.

Honorable

Francis B. Comis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith,
for the information of the Department, Oswald
Klanberg's report on Silk Piece Goods issued
today.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert M. Mac Nae

U.S. Consul General

No. *892*

CONSUL GENERAL
AUG
29
1904
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

CONSULAR BUREAU
NOTED.

Consulate-General of the United States
Canton, China. *July 20th 1904.*

Mr. *Robert M. McWade*

3rd ASST. SECRETARY
AUG 29 1904

To the Department of State.

Subject: *Two by Mr. Ames file*

the marriage held at this Consulate.

Abstract of Contents.

between Chang See Hing and Song See.

CHIEF CLERK,
AUG 29 1904
Department of State.

No. 397

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China.

July 20th

1904.

Honorable

Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In compliance with paragraph 418
of the Consular Regulations I enclose herewith
a certificate of the marriage, in my presence, at this
Consulate General on the 20th instant of Chang
Hing, of Haining, China, to Chang, of
Haining, China, by the Rev. A. A. Fulton,
of the American Presbyterian Church.

A similar certificate has been furnished
each of the contracting parties.

am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. McWade
US Consul General

Form No 87.

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

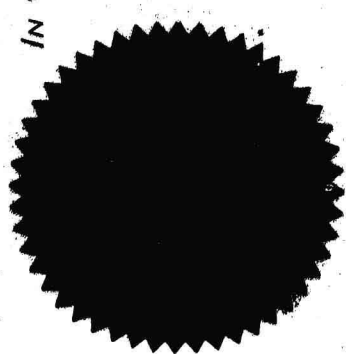
Consular Office of the United States of America,

CONSULAR BUREAU.
NOTED.

Quindao, China, July 20th 1904.

I, Robert M. McNamee, Consul General of the United States at Quindao, China, do hereby certify that, on this 20th day of July, A. D. 1904, at the U. S. Consulate General in the city of Quindao, China, Chang See Shing, aged 23 years, born in Hungshan, China, and now residing in Quindao, China; and Long See, aged 19 years, born in Hungshan, China, and now residing in Quindao, China, were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by Rev. A. A. Fulton, who is authorized by the laws of American Presbyterian Church to perform such a ceremony.

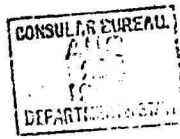
IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office of Quindao, China, this 20th day of July, A. D. 1904, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred thirty seventh.



Robert M. McNamee
Consul General of the United States of America.

Fee one dollar. To be issued in duplicate.

No. *598*



Consulate-General of the United States,

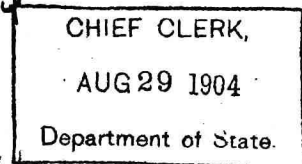
Canton, China, July 20th, 1904.

Mr. *Robert M. McWade*

To the Department of State.



Subject: *Dis by [unclear] 30/8*
and [unclear]



Transmitting Copy of Comm.

Abstract of Contents.

Letter from Rev. Andrew Peattie, D.D.



No. 393.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, July 20th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

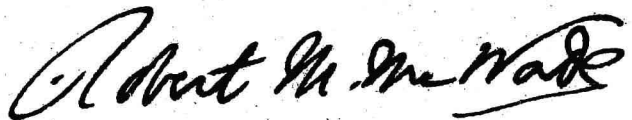
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I enclose for your perusal and information copy of a letter which I have received from the Rev. Andrew Beattie D. D., in charge of the American Presbyterian Mission, Canton. It is a specimen brick, inasmuch as it tells briefly the characteristic way in which our Missionaries, without regard to sect, view my efforts on their behalf.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

One Enclosure.

Canton, July 11th, 1904.

Hon. R. M. McWade,
U. S. Consul General,
C a n t o n.

Dear Consul-General:-

I have just received your despatch of July 8th. regarding the seizure of Lai Yuen Fat. I have been absent in the country and this is the reason I have not replied to your despatch at an earlier date.

In reply I am happy to inform you that the Viceroy's instruction to the Shun Tak Magistrate secured the prompt release of the captured man. In this case the Shun Tak Magistrate Mr. Li, acted with commendable promptness and energy. He put himself to a good deal of trouble and inconvenience in pushing this case and by his wisdom and firmness soon had the man set at liberty.

I wish you would convey to His Excellency Tsen and to Magistrate Li my appreciation of their good offices in this instance. I also wish to thank you, Mr. Consul-General for the manner in which you put this matter through your office and getting the attention of the Viceroy directed to this outrage in the shortest possible time.

With kind regards,

Yours Truly,

Signed. Andrew Beattie.



No. 194

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, July 30th 1904

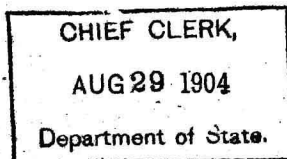
Mrs. Robert H. McWade,

To the Department of State.

*ack & info to
Mrs
Aug 30*

Subject:

A large, stylized handwritten signature, possibly reading "J. W." or similar.



fortnightly market reports.

Abstract of Contents.



No. 333,

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, July 29th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Leemis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

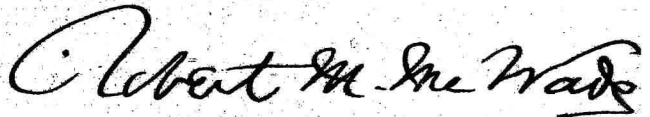
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for the information of the Department, Arnhold, Karberg & Co's Fortnightly Market Report issued today.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

One Enclosure.

No. *1895*



Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, July 20th 1904.

Mr. *Robert M. Wade*,

To the Department of State.



Subject:

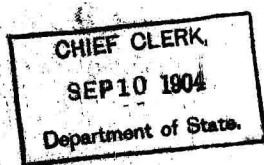
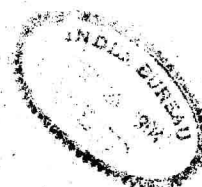
*Patment portion
to Treasury*

ask money

re Matting Weaver's Strike

To Treasury Sept 27/04

Abstract of Contents.



No. 398.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, July 20th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Leemis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The best mattings exported from South China, especially from the important and thriving Treaty Port of Canton, are manufactured at Lin Tan, a populous village on the West River. So superior are these mattings in design, colorings, workmanship, and material to all others that they are in constant demand at highly remunerative prices to the manufacturers and dealers here as well as to the wholesale and retail merchants at home, and in England. The principal markets at home are New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco. Within the past nine months, however, the quality of the Lin Tan mattings has deteriorated so much as to affect their reputation to a material extent. The demand consequently fell off and prices experienced a corresponding drop. As the Indo-China^(Cochin-China) and Japanese mattings did not come anywhere near the excellence of the Lin Tan products complaints were heard from our home merchants, especially from New York, Philadelphia and Boston. Their representatives here, ascertaining that the fault lay with the matting weavers, who to punish their "masters" (employers) had not alone substituted inferior grass but also through careless weaving spoiled the designs of the mattings, sent for several of the most responsible employers of that locality. On their arrival in Canton the latter informed the commission houses and other buyers that "the whole trouble arose through several

strikes of the operative weavers, which had been instigated by idle malafactors, who were not weavers but belonged to the same class. The help of the various foreign Consuls-General and Consuls was then sought so that the local officials of the district, civil and military, might be urged by them to punish the mischief-makers and to induce all of the weavers not alone to return to their work but also to turn out the mattings with the care and skill which had, heretofore, characterized their products. After some delay it was found that these officials were utterly powerless either to punish the evil-doers or to influence the striking weavers. Recourse was then had to His Excellency Chen, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, and to the amazement of at least one foreign Consul a reply was given to that gentleman by His Excellency that "this was a matter connected with the internal policy of China and that foreigners had nothing whatever to do with it!" A rather discouraging and somewhat discourteous response! Vigorous, insistent and tactful representations on my part brought an assurance from His Excellency that "the Sai Ning Magistrate had issued a proclamation notifying the weavers to be on good terms with their employers and to resume their work. They are strictly forbidden to make any disturbance."

I advised the employers to conciliate their operatives, to be fair in their dealings with them, and to submit their disputes to the local Magistrate and gentry as arbitrators. They agreed to do so, but their men suddenly demanded an advance of fifty cent, and, also, that all of the grass for the coming season's weaving should be handed over to their custody. The latter demand was a rather serious one, because of the likelihood of inferior grades of grass being secretly substituted for the excellent or superior quality entrusted to them --- an exchange which had taken place on several previous occasions to the disastrous financial experience of the employers. Further attempts were made to end the trouble but the strikers, influenced by

their idle and evil-disposed clansmen, raised their demands to "an advance of 80 per cent", and finally capped the climax by demanding that, "before beginning the season's work they should be paid 90 per cent, of the expected earnings of that season!" Disheartened, the employers and other members of the Chi Kung Tong, (Chinese Matting Merchants' Guild), have issued the following circular in Chinese:

"We beg to notify you that, owing to considerable troubles in the Lintan District, which have arisen out of our strong endeavours to put a stop to the deterioration in quality, we shall not be able to fulfill the contracts entered into by any Member of our Guild, within stipulated contract time.

As you are aware, all work has been at a standstill since the Chinese New Year, and in order to insist upon the new regulations and conditions agreed upon with the workmen being faithfully carried out, we shall have to wait until the weavers submit to our very reasonable demands, and manufacturing has restarted.

We much regret the present state of affairs, but hope that, in the interest of all concerned, matters will soon be satisfactorily adjusted."

The present result of the trouble is the strong possibility that very few, if any, good mattings will be exported from Lin Tan this year. In the meantime I am persistently and strenuously urging His Excellency Viceroy Tsen, and the local officials of the Sai Ning District, to use all proper means to bring about a speedy and satisfactory arrangement between the contending parties.

The following are the ruling quotations, (Mexican) in the Canton Market for mattings:

	2 yards joint fancy.	Fancy jointless palmed.	Fancy jointless unpalmed.	Fancy jointless. Cochin Chinas unpalmed.
40/45 lbs.	9½ @ 10 cts.	----- cts.	● --- cts	● --- cts
50/55 "	10½ @ 11½ "	----- "	10½ @ 11½ "	" --- "
60/65 "	12 " 12½ "	----- "	12½ @ 12½ "	14 " 14½ "
70/75 "	14 " 14½ "	{ Fungku 15½ @ 19 Canton or Lintan	14½ @ 14½ "	{ 15 " 16½ "
80/85 "	...		.....
90/95 "	.....	" 19½ @ 20	.....	18 " 18½ "
		" 21½ @ 22	.....	.....
		" 23½ @ 23½	.....	.....

Mats:- in rolls of 20 pieces.

	<u>3/4 x 4/4</u>	<u>3/4 x 5/4</u>
Contract.....	\$2.00 8/-	\$2.60 per roll 8/5 c.i.f. str. London.
Good Contract...	\$2.40 6/6	\$3.50 per roll. 9/6 c.i.f. str. London.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert H. McWade

U. S. Consul General.



No. 896.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, *Aug 28, 1904.*

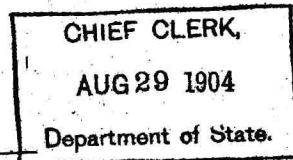
Mrs. Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State.

*W
Aug 30
Aug 30*

Subject:

file



printed market report.

Abstract of Contents.

No. 338.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, July 23rd, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for the information of the Department Arnhold, Kerberg & Co's Silk Circular issued today.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

One Enclosure.

8

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER



B. VA. KQ. 12 P.M., via Pac.

From

CANTON,

(Received 7:25 a.m., July 25, 1904.)

Polson,
State Department,
Washington.



ANY JUL 25 1904

Copy 27/04
File

Private. Faking Richardson case persistently. Sent Conger correspondence.

McVade.

DEPT. OF STATE

25 9 03 AM 1904

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE



82-2.07172-2-1-
-544/ 8/04

No. 1
TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

2 CB. 55. 22 U.S.S.

From Canton.

(Received 3:16 a.m., July 26, 1904.)

Peiree, State Department,
Washington.



Vietnam obstinate, claiming abundant evidence Richardson's

smuggling. Am persistently pressing return confiscated goods.

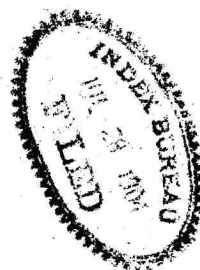
McWade.

*Ans July 26/04
by wire
Conf - July 27
File*

DEPT. OF STATE

JUL 26 10 47 AM 1904

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE



TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

1 CR. 10. 10. 27 S.S.S., via Pac.

From

Canton.

(Received 2:15 a.m., July 26, 1904.)

SECRET

Washington



Quesada wire July 26/04
Confession must Aug 2/04

At Washington New York Life Insurance Company, please help extradition

from Mexico to Canton, Louis Smith, alias Rose R. Whitney, embassament;

deputy marshal Van Allen and cashier Newby follow with my warrant and

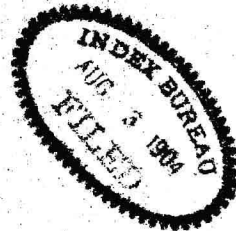
ample evidence.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JUL 26 10 47 AM 1904

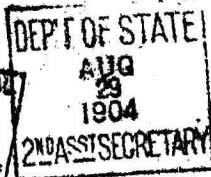
CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE

Fin



17

No. *47*



COMMERCIAL BUREAU
To Commerce & Labor
Ack. *ack*

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, July 29 1904.

Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Report on Sea.

Abstract of Contents.

ACKNOWLEDGED
AUG 30 1904
BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS.

*To R. L. Aug 30 '04
File*



No. 37.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, July 29th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The foreign trade in Canton Teas with the United States is now at a remarkably low ebb, but the native trade in Scented tea (Pen-chong) is a big one, and is constantly growing. As usual with purely native trade no reliable statistics are forthcoming from the Customs or likin officials. This tea is prepared here, and goes wherever the Chinaman, particularly the native of southern China, is to be found, so it will now doubtless gain a new market in South Africa. It ought to find a good market at home, particularly among those who relish really good tea.

The trade with Europe has been declining for years and has now reached quite small proportions. The Export last year hardly exceeded 2 1/4 millions of pounds of all kinds; while this year, probably, not more than 1 3/4 millions will be wanted. The causes for this decline in the trade are to be found in the falling demand for Scented Caper in England (strange to say, the only country that uses this kind of tea), the preference given to Ceylon growths, the recent light deterioration in quality here, and the yearly increasing cost. The native consumption and demand for Export ^{are} ~~is~~ now so important that foreigners get the leaf only if they will pay higher prices than the native exporter; and this is becoming yearly more difficult for them to do.

For the information of grocers generally and of those

engaged in the tea trade at home I note actual market conditions here, as follows:

Keung Congou:

There is nothing obtainable now, there being no stocks. (About 1200 Boxes have been booked this season at prices rising from 18 - 24 taels (Gold \$11.24 --- Gold \$15.12) per picul. (133 1/3 lbs.)

Hayun Congou:

Have had a fair amount of attention 3100 Boxes have been settled and have fetched 24 to 25 1/2 taels (Gold \$15.12 to Gold \$16.06) per picul. (133 1/3 lbs.) for the fine grades, and 16 - 17 Taels (Gold \$10.08 to Gold \$10.71) for the medium grades, Pakees have been in request and realised 28-36 taels (Gold \$17.64 to Gold \$22.68) per picul (133 1/3 lbs.). About 1200 boxes have been booked but the prices are considered to be very dear.

Capers have been booked to the extent of 28000 boxes and fetched 30 - 36 taels (Gold \$18.90 --- Gold \$22.68) for finest grades. 26 - 29 taels (Gold \$16.38 --- Gold \$18.27) for fine grades. 17 - 23 taels (Gold \$10.71 --- Gold \$14.49) for medium grades. 15 - 16 taels (Gold \$9.45 --- Gold \$10.08) for common grades, fine and finest grades of Capers are considered to be very dear, whilst price for common and medium are reasonable.

1 Canton Tael equals \$0.63 Gold.

1 Picul equals 133 1/3 lbs.

It is strange how the public taste in teas has of late degenerated, almost everywhere --- except among the high class natives in China --- so far that a tea with an almost black coloring that will stand a lot of hot water the second time has actually become a favorite. Its color, strength and rough taste, the last due to an excess of tannin, are its chief characteris-

ties and are actually often given as the reasons for preferring it to a perfect tea that is amber-like in color and delicate in aroma. The former is the tea that has to be drowned in milk or cream and disguised with sugar.

In blending teas the tea-tasting expert has, at times, to use milk, for there are teas that refuse to mix kindly with milk and in that case another sort has to be added to obviate that condition. Blended or mixed teas have become popular and are largely advertised by the leading wholesale grocers at home; and instances are doubtlessly frequent where our Consuls in tea growing countries have recommended, in their trade reports, certain teas for blending purposes. These blends are almost as a rule, much cheaper than the unmixed article.

Tea when properly prepared for use is an infusion not a decoction. I have found that the proper way to "infuse" tea -- or to "brew" it, as it is sometimes styled --- is to follow the ~~best~~ following concise rules, prepared by an expert, Mr. Thomas A. Phelan, President of the National Tea Association of the United States:

1. Let the water be fresh from the faucet.
2. Let the water boil furiously five minutes before using.
3. Let the water remain on the leaves not less than seven or ten minutes, and then be poured off into another heated vessel.
4. Use one full teaspoonful of tea for every cup of water; and, if too strong, reduce the quantity.

These rules are easy to remember and equally as easy to follow. If every house-keeper will observe them there will soon be a noticeably increased demand for the daintiest, purest and cheapest beverage in the world. I should add that, after proper infusion, the tea ought to be drunk and not allowed to ~~stew~~ stew or simmer in the tea-pot. Here are a few facts in connection with the different teas: Ceylon, India and many Japan teas,

which could become syrupy and cloud over as if milk had been poured into the cups. China tea never clouds. After standing some length of time, say about an hour, a ring forms on the inside of the cup where the top of the tea touches --- that's the tannin, a bitter astringent, which is rarely found in real China tea. It is a pleasant thing for all tea-users, present or prospective, to bear in mind that in the United States of America all teas are carefully examined by our Custom's authorities, and, in addition to ^{being} thoroughly tested for adulteration, they must also pass a certain standard of quality. The teas that we reject and that fail to pass a satisfactory examination usually find their way to England and other countries where, after undergoing various blending processes, they supply the British or other foreign consumer with a very cheap but vile tea.

The following are among the leading responsible tea trading firms in this locality:

Canton -- Rowe & Co; Deacon & Co; Herbert Dent & Co; Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

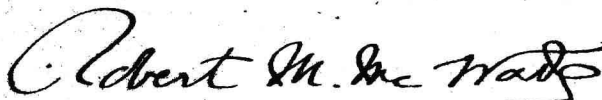
Macao --- F. S. Seaton; Herbert Dent & Co.

Lak Pu (pronounced Loo Pe) a Port of Call, on the West River grows considerable tea which finds especial favor among the wealthy Chinese in the Straits' Settlements. In previous reports I have recommended this tea for blending purposes. Its prices are: good 9 to 10 taels per picul; common 5 to 6 taels per picul.

The tea-dealers of this particular section live in Wuchow. They are: Hun Lung, in Sze Fong Street; Lung Cheung Pentoon, in Fu Ho Street; Yan Lung, in Kon Fong Street.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

Mr. 178.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, July 30th 1904

Mr. Robert H. M. Wade

To the Department of State.



Subject:

re Appointment of Michael Marshall

Abstract of Contents.

*File pending
arrivals of new consuls*

*Mr. Lay affix C.C.
Cart 3' OH*

CHIEF CLERK,
AUG 29 1904
Department of State.

No. 898.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, July 30th, 1904

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In accordance with your instructions in your despatch No. 96 dated May 19th, 1904, notifying me of the acceptance by the Department of the resignation of Russell Colegrove as Vice Consul General and Marshal at my post, at Canton, and informing me that the Department awaits my nomination of a suitable man or men for those positions? I have the honor, herewith, to nominate my son, John J. McWade of No. 1103, Poplar Street, Philadelphia, Pa. He is 27 years of age, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was educated at the Augustinian College, Villa Nova, Delaware County, Penna. He served upwards of three years as a Cadet on the American Lifer St. Paul and was the first officer of that steamship to volunteer for service at the outbreak of our war with Spain. He served creditably until the end of the war under my friend Captain Sigabee. He is now employed in a clerical capacity in the Freight Department, Vine Street Wharf, Pennsylvania Railroad. He is married but has no children and resides at No. 1103 Poplar Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul General.



No. 579.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, July 30th, 1904.

Mr. Robert M. Wade

To the Department of State.

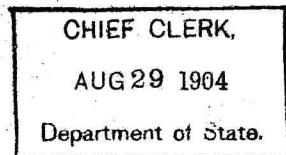


Subject:

United market Report.

*File
Cook & Sons
to Mr. Aug 30*

Abstract of Contents.



No. 399

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, July 30th., 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

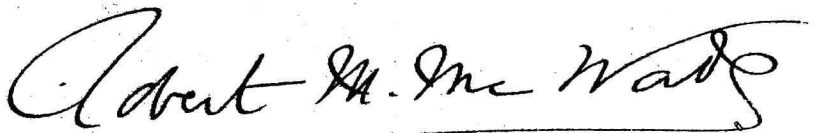
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for the information of the Department, Arnhold Kerberg & Co's Silk Circular issued on July 29th. 1904.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.



Consul General of the United States,

Canton, China, July 29 1904.

Robert C. C. Wake,

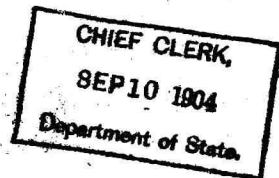
To the Department of State.

Subject:

re List of Consulate. full

Abstract of Contents.

*Mr. Chubb asked
for a report Oct 11/104
Please
examine*



No. 400.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, July 30th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the proprietress of the house occupied by this Consulate General has increased the rent at the expiration of the usual one year lease, to \$200 Mex: per month, equal to about \$250 Gold per quarter. I have tried ⁱⁿ every way to secure a suitable house in the island so that I will not be subjected to the squeezing process carried out yearly by the British Agents of the owners of this property, but ^{have} failed in my attempt, as there is not a vacant house or ^{even} god-own on Shameen.

The exorbitant increase demanded, from \$1620 Mex: per annum last year to \$2400 Mex: present year, is almost 50% over last year's agreement, and I firmly believe that the rent will continue to rise yearly.

I have already reported to Hon: Mr. Pierce, the Third Assistant Secretary of State, during his recent visit here and inspection of this Consulate General, about the increased rent demanded and I have no doubt that he will make some suggestions thereon in his report.

Having to keep up the prestige of the Government I have informed the owners that I will continue the lease for another year, with the increased rental, pending your approval.

Consular Regulations paragraph 544, read as follows:-
"Consuls and Commercial Agents in Schedule B, whose annual salaries exceed \$1000 a year, may charge for rent, the sum actually

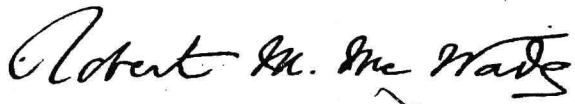
paid by them, to an amount not exceeding 20 per cent of the salary named in the statute". From the foregoing it will be seen that I can only charge for rent Gold \$800 which is 20% on my present salary of Gold \$4000 per annum. Last year's rent being Mex: \$1620 per annum or Gold \$750 was within the amount prescribed; but on account of this present year's rather exorbitant increase to Mex: \$2400 or Gold \$1100 per annum I will have to pay Gold \$300 out of my salary to meet the bill. As there is not a single vacant house in the island, I respectfully suggest that an appropriation be asked for this year's rent in order that I may not suffer pecuniarily through these continued yearly increases. The cost of living out here now is almost 60% of what it was three years ago and not only the rents but everything else have risen proportionately from year to year.

I may mention that during the past week the Portuguese Government has purchased a piece of property for their Consulate out here, and have set aside \$60,000 for the erection of suitable buildings. Ours is the only Government represented here that does not possess its own Consulate --- and that is, I venture to suggest, not at all to our credit.

This despatch has been delayed, pending the result of the yearly valuation of the amount of taxes assessed by the Municipal Council, which I am happy to inform you has not been increased as can be seen per copy of receipt enclosed.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

One Enclosure.

Canton, 7th June, 1904.

Robert M. McWade, Esq.,

U. S. Consul General,

Dr. to HERBERT DENT & CO.

C a n t o n.

5% House tax on assessed rental 1904..... \$ 90.00

Land tax for the year ending 31st December 1904... 25.00

\$115.00

E. & O E

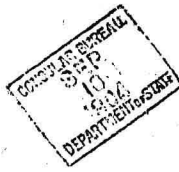
Received payment

for Hannah Marsh Browne

Per Pro HERBERT DENT & CO.

Signed. J. E. Beeton.

Agents.



*See to
Mr. Gray*

No. 401.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, *Sept 8 1904*



Mr. *Robert C. C. Wade*

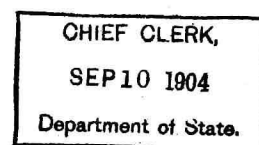
To the Department of State.

Subject:

United Market Reports.

Abstract of Contents.

File



No. ~~347~~ 401.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, August 3rd, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for the information of the Department Arnhold, Karberg & Co's Report on Silk Piece Goods issued to day.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul General.

One Enclosure.

Comp
\$



No. 402.

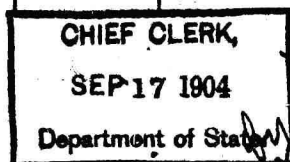
Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, Sept 17, 1904.

Mr. Robert C. Wade



To the Department of State.



Subject:

*Ans by form
to Louis Klopach
Sept 19/04
To Mr. Klopach*

Re the Balance of Kwangli Relief Fund,
to Mr. Louis Klopach,
Abstract of Contents.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Immediately on receipt of your No.97, dated June 11th, 1904, enclosing a courteous communication from Mr. L. Klopsch, Editor of the Christian Herald, authorizing me to hand over to the American Presbyterian Mission at Canton, for the relief of the thousands of helpless lepers here a balance of \$4941.01 Mexican, from the Kwangsi Famine Relief Fund, I notified the Rev. Andrew Beattie, D.D. that I was desirous of placing the money in his hands at once, so that immediate help could be given to the afflicted. He was delighted, and, indeed, a little affected over the thoughtful and munificent charity of Editor Klopsch, and desired me to express, through your courtesy, his grateful appreciation of it and of the generous giver.

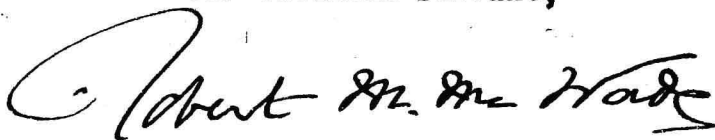
I can safely assure you that, rarely, in my experience, has charity been more properly bestowed than in this instance. There are, at least, upwards of 20,000 lepers in Canton and its immediate neighborhood, and nearly all of them are dependent upon charity for their existence. Since the departure over 18 months ago of Dr. Adolf Razlag, the American leprologist, no attempt has been made, either by the local authorities or others, to ameliorate their deplorable physical condition. The Rev. Dr. Beattie has for the past five years, voluntarily, taken charge of their spiritual welfare, in addition to his other arduous mission duties. He is now rebuilding a leper chapel within the limits of the leper colony, where he holds divine

services regularly and where through his teachings he has made many earnest and sincere converts. The sufferings of these poor unfortunates, through hunger and the progress of their loathsome disease, impelled him to solicit outside help, after he had given all that and really more than his slender means permitted. I am sorry that his efforts in that direction have not been as signally successful as he desired. Still, he has done wonderfully well, for he has fed and clothed a large number and has brought comparative comfort and hope where there was formerly almost unutterable despair. Editor Klopsch will have the satisfaction of knowing that his donation has arrived when it was most needed, and that it has helped to hearten the Rev. Dr. Beattie in his good work.

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a communication from the Rev. Andrew Beattie, D.D. acknowledging Editor Klopsch's gift, and, in accordance with your instructions, duplicate receipts for the money.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Robert M. McHardy". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "R" and a long, sweeping underline.

U. S. Consul General.

Canton, July 29th, 1904.

Hon. Robert M. McWade,
U. S. Consul General,
Canton.

Dear Sir:

I enclose a receipt for the unused balance of the Kwangsi Famine Relief Fund, which you secured for the benefit of the lepers. Please accept my thanks for the large gift you have secured for this work. This is but another proof of the deep interest you have taken in this work ever since I have had charge of it. In many ways you have encouraged me in this work for the lepers, warmly sympathizing with me in all my efforts to help friendless lepers. I appreciate this gift the more because it came to me unsolicited. The suggestion that this money be handed over to me was all your own. Moreover, you made the suggestion at a time when there was no special circumstance to direct your attention to the lepers. This makes the gift all the more acceptable and is evidence of a genuine desire to help a most helpless class of people. Among the many good things you have done for the Chinese this is, to my mind, not the least.

I thank you for this gift and for your sympathy in the work and I will endeavor to use the money in such a way as to merit the approval of all those who have had a share in the giving.

With kind regards,

Yours truly,

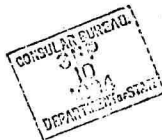
Signed. Andrew Beattie.

Canton, July 28th, 1904.

Received from Hon. R. M. McWade, United States Consul-General,
Four Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty-one dollars and One Cent (\$4941.01)
Mex. being the unused balance of the "Christian Herald" Kwangsi Famine
Relief Fund, to be used for the benefit of the lepers of Canton.

Andrew B. Stebbins

No. 403,



Recd by [unclear] 12/04
Sept 7 in

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, *Aug 5th* 1904.

Mr.

Robert H. McWade.

To the Department of State.

in regard to conditions in Canton-

Subject:

the Conditions in Canton, etc.

Abstract of Contents.

CHIEF CLERK,
SEP 10 1904
Department of State.

No. 408.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, August 5th 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Leomin,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of my despatch No. 149, marked "Confidential" to the Hon. Edwin M. Conger, regarding the conditions in Canton and other districts in Kwang Tung.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert H. McWade
U. S. Consul General.

Confidential

No. 149. CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

Canton, China, August 5th, 1904.

Hon. Edwin H. Conger,

U. S. Minister,

Peking, China.

Sir:

Local conditions in Canton and the surrounding districts, especially ⁱⁿ the silk district of Shun Tak, are far from satisfactory or re-assuring. House and street robbery ^{is} in Canton and adjacent towns are becoming alarmingly frequent, and so audacious are the robbers that, in groups of three and upwards, they enter silk and other stores in broad day-light and after terrorising the occupants, walk off unmolested with their booty. The so-called police organized by His Excellency Tsen, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, do not protect either life or property. In fact it seems to be all that they can do to protect themselves; and they don't appear to worry themselves over such little things as house robberies, especially if the thieves assume a threatening attitude. Reports from Heung Shan, Shun Tak, Swatow and elsewhere show that the abduction of wealthy Chinese, for the purposes of blackmailing, are as common as the illegal and unjustifiable squeezes of the native officials, notably in Heung Shan. In that district the inhabitants, foreigners and natives alike, complain not alone ~~with~~ ^{of} the rapacity of the officials but also ~~with~~ ^{of} their cowardice and incapacity. It is not a new experience, by any means, for a rapacious Magistrate to prefer false charges and impose heavy "fines" upon a wealthy Chinese Merchant or farmer who has been "guilty" of purchasing several rifles and ammunition, wherewith to defend himself, his family, and his property from the predatory attacks of the numerous bands of robbers and pirates who infest that section.

For the past eight or ten days trouble has been brew-

ing between the cargo and passenger-boat people at Canton and vicinity and the tax-collector newly appointed by His Excellency Tsen. These boat-people number in the neighborhood of half a-million, and live entirely on board of their sampans, lorchas, and junks. They are in the habit of paying a monthly squeeze to the Minor officials, and their boats are all numbered, the numerals being painted in large bold figures at either the stern or the bow of each boat. These numbers are given out by the Imperial Chinese Customs and are noted on a license or permit which is handed to the boat owner on the payment of a small fee. A record of these permits is kept at the Custom House.

Ho Sai Ching, a wealthy native, agreed with Viceroy Tsen that the boat people could and ought to be compelled to pay an increased tax. Ho Sai Ching offered to pay 220,000 taels yearly for the monopoly of collecting it. This the Viceroy accepted, with the stipulation that the people were not to be squeezed too much. Ho Sai Ching promptly handed over 55,000 taels as his first quarterly payment and on the 27th of July, 10th day of the 6th moon, started to collect the tax on a scale fixed to suit his own views. Where the boatmen and women formerly paid at the rate of 10 cents per month for each boat, not exceeding 20 feet in length, he raised the rate to 40 cents and measured each boat with a tape line which he ran around the boat, declaring that the true length of the boat could only be ascertained in that way! The protests against this absurd decision were loud and vigorous, but became vehement when he declared that a sampan which was exceptionally clean and tidy should be rated at 60 to 80 cents! All of the masters of the salt junks refused to pay the imposition and a fight ensued, the junkmen firing on the tax-collectors, and killing two of them. Two collectors were also seized and detained as prisoners and their boat was badly damaged.

Yesterday all of the boatmen went on strike and refused

to unload or deliver cargo, until the tax and the extra squeeze were abolished. As a result all of the deep sea steamships as well as the usual passenger and cargo steamers flying between here, Hong Kong, Macao, Wuchow, Shanghai, Amoy, and other points have had to lie idle, the only exception being those steamships which load at their own wharves. Thus the shipping business was entirely disorganized.

The striking boatmen ^{were} backed by all the native Merchants and the people generally "because", the latter said, "the tax and the accompanying exorbitant squeeze are objectionable, oppressive, and unjustifiable." The proprietors of the rice and firewood shops complain ^{ed} that through the strike they ^{could} not have rice and wood brought to their shops from the store houses, boats, etc. at Pa Ti, Wongshe and nearby places. They also denounce ^d the tax and the officials generally and threaten ^{ed} to close up their shops unless the tax ~~was~~ ^{were} repealed. As rice and firewood are the staple articles used by the Chinese, especially by all of the lower classes, the mass of the population ^{were} the sufferers and their discontent and anger would possibly ^{have brought} about a rising against the present local government.

A telegram was sent today to His Excellency Tsen, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, demanding, on behalf of the people, the immediate abolition of the tax. His reply tonight "recommends" its abolition; but the strikers, insisting that his "recommendation" really means nothing, posted notices ^{and} placards freely throughout Canton denouncing the tax monopolist and the officials, and saying: "The officials at first made a thorough scraping of the land, then they made exactions of the houses, and now they have come to the crafts".

His Excellency Government Cheung becoming alarmed at the situation decided tonight to issue the following proclamation abolishing the tax for the present:

It is hereby notified that the cause of the disturbance created by the Boat people is owing to the mismanagement on the part of Ho Sai Ching, the Boat Monopolist, who did not in compliance with the proper regulation, I have now ordered him to be dismissed at once.

With regard to the Boat Taxation, it has been reported to me by the Provincial Authorities that the Boat population are mostly poor people who are unable to meet such taxation. As a matter of compassion for their poverty, I have duly ordered the ~~abolition~~ of this taxation.

As I know you people are all dutiful professional men, you should have made a complaint to me concerning what you have suffered and you would have been relieved of your difficulties.

On the contrary, you made a wilful disturbance. It seems to me that you people have been instigated by some person to do so, and by your ignorance you have been misled by that individual.

It is now hereby notified that I have abolished this taxation. You people must at once resume your work and you must not listen in future to any instigators of violence for if you do you will run yourselves into trouble again.

Let every one of you obey this and do not disregard my special instructions.

I have the honor to add that, at a late hour, a despatch has arrived from Viceroy Tsen ordering the abolition of the boat tax.

The boat people having gained their point have unanimously consented to resume work at once.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert H. McWade

U. S. Consul General.

No. 404

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, August 6th, 1904.

Mr. *Robert L. McWade*

To the Department of State.

CHIEF CLERK,

SEP 17 1904

Department of State.

Subject:



*to Mr. McWade
See Sep 19*

United Market Report.

Abstract of Contents.

No. 404

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, August 6th, 1904

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

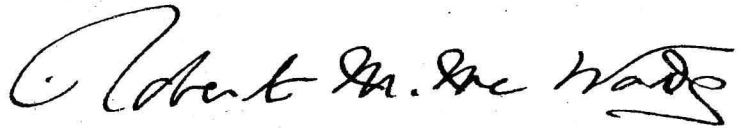
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

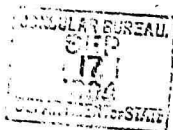
I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for the information of the Department Arnhold Karberg & Co's Silk Circular issued today.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.



File

No. 405.

Consulate-General of the United States,

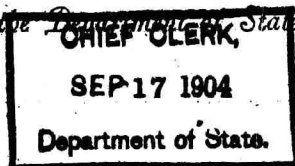
Canton, China, August 6th 1904.

Mr.

Robert M. McWade



To the Department of State.



*Give to
Mr. McWade
Sept 19*

Subject:

United Markets Report

Abstract of Contents.

No. 405.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, August 6th 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose,
herewith, for the information of
the Department, Axel Holmberg's
fortnightly market Report issued
today.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Robert M. McWade
U.S. Consul General,

One Enclosure.

No. 406.



Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, August 6th 1904.

Mr.

Robert H. McWade,

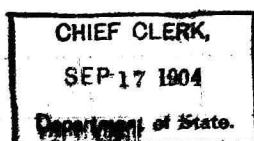
To the Department of State.

Subject:

Attorney at Law at Waukegan on Aug 1, 1904.

*Ans by form
Sept 20/04
file*

Abstract of Contents.



No. 406.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, August 6th 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith,
for your information Copy of my
despatch No. 151, dated August 5, 1904,
to Minister Cough at Peking, detailing
a riotous attack by Chinese mob on
American employees and the attempted
destruction of the property of the American
Railway at Wungsha, on the evening
of August 1st 1904.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Robert M. Mc Wadde
U. S. Consul General.

One Enclosure.

No.151. CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

Canton, China, August 5th, 1904.

Hon. Edwin S. Conger,

U. S. Minister,

Peking, China.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that on the evening of August 1st, 1904, a Chinese mob, numbering upwards of 500, attacked three American employes at the Won-sha terminus of the Canton-Hankow Railway, with rocks, bricks, broken bottles and other missiles. They also attacked the railroad warehouse, breaking in the windows and doors, with the evident intention of looting its contents. They also tried to rush a railroad car along the rails into the Canton River. The Americans defended themselves and the Company's property valiantly and finally to protect their lives, used revolvers on the riotous mob, killing one of the ringleaders and wounding several others. The "soldiers" or as they are now styled, "the Railway Police Guards," were afraid to aid the attacked foreigners but handed their revolvers to them to enable them to defend themselves. The Captain of Police, who was accused by an American employe, named Seaborn, with "inciting the rioters," informed me that "the reason why he did not help the foreigners was because he had not enough soldiers to contend with the mob," and he "had only eight or ten men, which were all that Taotai Li would allow him to have there for protection!"

This riot started through an Indian watchman striking some of the mob with a small bamboo stick, because they were reviling him when he was cooking his food for supper. The police were afraid to clear off the mob, who were nearly all idle vagabonds and were there bent on mischief. When I was about to sit down to dinner, at 7 o'clock p.m. on August 1st, 1904, the fol-

Following note was handed to me:

Victoria Hotel,

Canton, August 1st, 1904.

Dear General,

There is a riot at Wongscha. One man killed. Doctor and I just hurrying out. Would it be advisable to request a couple of the "Helena" people to follow?

Hastily,

Signed. M. N. Holmes,

Acting First Assistant En-
gineer,

American China Development Company

Immediately on its receipt I notified Commander Sawyer, of the U. S. S. "Helena", and Lieutenant Dismukes U. S. S. "Callao" of the situation and then, in the midst of a heavy rainstorm, set out in an open boat for Wongscha, which is a little more than one and a half miles from Shameen, and is the Canton terminus of the American Canton-Hankow Railway. On my arrival I found that the riot was over, and that the mob had fled from the scene taking several wounded natives with them, and leaving the body of one dead rioter lying on the ground near the railroad warehouse. About the same time the U. S. S. "Callao" arrived at Wongscha, having got up steam and reached the scene of the trouble within twenty-five minutes after Lieutenant Dismukes had received instructions from Commander Sawyer "to proceed to the scene as soon as practicable". I informed Lieutenant Dismukes that the trouble was over and his boat returned to its station opposite Shameen.

Although, it was still raining heavily and but little

~~was~~ obtainable, I at once, began a preliminary investigation of the affair. No writing materials were at hand --- as there had been any the rainstorm would have prevented their use --- so I took the oral statements of Mr. H. E. Morse and Mr. W. J. Osborn. The former stated that he was notified about 5 o'clock p.m. that a Chinese mob was attacking the railroad warehouse, with the possible intention of looting it. He left his houseboat immediately and, hurrying to the spot, encountered a riotous mob of natives, yelling and throwing rocks, bricks, broken bottles and other missiles at the railroad offices and warehouse the doors and windows of which they had already broken and destroyed. He tried unsuccessfully to persuade them to leave and to induce the native soldiers or "police" to compel them to do so. Whilst arguing with the latter he suddenly saw some of the ringleaders trying to push a railroad car into the Canton River and urging the mob to help them. He rushed forward, drove them off, and seized an audacious ringleader whom he turned over to the native Captain of Police. The latter instead of keeping the culprit under arrest released him and permitted him to rejoin the rioters who now attacked Mr. Moran. Mr. Moran hereupon called for his boy to bring his revolver from the house-boat, and after he procured it he flourished it and fired in the air, with the desire of frightening the mob, which, by this time, had increased in numbers and violence and had also attacked three or four other American employees who were returning from supper. The Americans recognizing that their lives were in danger asked the native police for their revolvers and opened fire on their assailants, the police being afraid to help or come to their assistance in any way. One rioter was shot in the stomach, dying shortly afterwards, and several others were slightly wounded. This cowed the mob, which after throwing more rocks and broken bottles, fled in disorder, the ringleaders loudly declaring that

they would soon return greatly augmented in numbers and armed with guns and swords.

Mr. Seaborn asserted, vehemently and repeatedly that "the Captain of Police was largely to blame for the whole trouble," and that "he incited the mob to attack the foreigners and the railroad property".

Acting on Mr. Seaborn's accusations I sent a courteous request to the Captain of Police to wait on me as soon as he could, without inconvenience. He turned up about an hour afterwards and did not seem disposed to give any direct information, beyond declaring that he "hadn't enough soldiers to quell the riot or to arrest the ringleaders." I asked him if he had reported the occurrence to either Taotai Wen or Taotai Li. He replied that he had not done so. I suggested that that should be done as soon as practicable, but he assured me that they were away somewhere and he did not know how or where to reach them. I asked him if he had any objection to accompany me on an immediate visit to the U. S. S. "Helena", whose Commander, Captain Sawyer, I wished to hear the Police Captain's statement if he could be persuaded to make one. He consented, willingly, and we took a slipper-boat and rowed back to the U. S. S. "Helena", which lay at anchor in the Canton River, a little distance to the North of Shamsen.

On our arrival I informed Captain Sawyer, concisely, of what I had gleaned and added a suggestion that as these riotous attacks were becoming too frequent it would be advisable to induce the Captain of Police to relate, truthfully, his experience of this last one. His replies to all of Captain Sawyer's questions were evasive, and as a rule contradictory and false. He asserted, however, that the ringleader --- who had been handed over to him by Mr. Moran, after being caught in the act of trying to push a railroad car into the river --- "was doing ^{nothing} at all." He also led Captain Sawyer to believe that he was afraid,

after ^{the} riot was over, that some of the ^{exaggerated} foreigners might retaliate on him because of his failure to help them when they were being attacked. Captain Sawyer thereupon told him that he would give him ~~also~~ shelter for that night --- ~~was~~ then about midnight --- and would accompany him to the American Consulate in the morning. After sending messages to all of the foreign witnesses of the riotous attacks, requesting their presence at a formal investigation to be held at the Consulate General at half-past ten o'clock the following morning, I returned home, and thence sent an invitation to Captain W. W. Mead, General Manager and Acting Engineer-in-chief of the American Canton-Hankow Railway, to be present and participate in the investigation. The details of that investigation are herewith annexed.

I also enclose a report of the riot presented by Captain C. W. Mead, General Manager, &c. of the Railroad Company.

I have the honor to add, in conclusion, that it is my firm belief that Taotai Wen Tsung Tao and Taotai Li Chan, both of whom are Chinese Directors of the Railroad Company, are largely responsible for these riots and consequent destruction of railroad property. Although they draw their salaries regularly they are rarely found along the railway lines or at the railroad offices. The "soldiers" or "Railway Police Guards" furnished by them are inadequate in number and insufficiently armed to protect the foreigners during the prosecution of their work of constructing and operating the railway. They are intensely anti-foreign and exhibit that censurable feeling most strongly immediately subsequent to each riotous and hostile attack on the foreign employees. They object to the punishment of the malefactors, who rarely receive their deserts, and ^{they} invariably place all blame on "the foreigners." A noteworthy instance of this decidedly unfriendly feeling has been manifested by Taotai Wen Tsung Tao who has returned the cowardly Police Captain to his station at

Wongsha, although Wen had assured me, in the presence of Captain Sawyer, Captain Mead and others that he would not only do that the Police-Captain would be dismissed at once but also that he would be severely punished for his cowardice and guilty misconduct".

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

U. S. Consul General.

IMPERIAL CHINESE RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

Canton-Hankow Ry.

Canton, August 4th, 1904.

Honorable Robert M. McWade,
U. S. Consul General,
Canton.

Sir:

I herewith beg to submit to you my report of a riot which occurred at Wongshe on the night of August 1st.

About 5.30 a large mob of Chinese gathered, consisting, to the best of my information, of coolies and members of the theatrical guild, who are at present in large force at Wongshe. This gathering was on our terminal property in the neighborhood of our warehouse and dock. There are two Indian watchmen at the warehouse, one of whom was on the outside making tea, and the other on the inside, at about 5.30 or 6.00 o'clock. The mob gathered around the Indian on the outside, laughed, hooted, and jeered at him, calling him names, etc., so that he finally got up and took his tea into the warehouse. The mob then gathered closer and these watchmen endeavored to drive them away, but could not. The watchmen are wholly unarmed, having only a bamboo stick. I am informed by the Chinese that the watchman struck some of the riotous mob with his bamboo stick. About this time or a little before, the testimony is a little uncertain as to the exact time, the mob commenced to throw stones at the warehouse. The Indians sent for Mr. Moran who was living in a boat close by. Mr. Moran came upon the scene and tried to have the mob leave, but they continued to throw stones at the warehouse and some at Mr. Moran. Mr. Moran then sent his boy to his boat

for his pistol, brought it out, and tried to intimidate the people with this, but was unable to do so. About this time two foreign employees who had been taking their dinner at a restaurant about 200 yards from the warehouse, came down past the warehouse on their way to their boats, when the mob set upon them and stoned them. These men had no idea that a riot was in progress until they got into it themselves. The names of these two employees are Paul Taylor and S. Westbrook. Mr. Moran then thought that if he went away, possibly the mob might quit throwing stones and become quiet. So he retired to his boat. In a short time they heard noises, he and the other foreigners on the houseboat, of the crashing of glass, rocks falling, etc., and believed that the mob was breaking into the warehouse. Three of them, therefore, took pistols and went back to the warehouse. When they turned the corner where they could see the doors, the mob was breaking in the windows, throwing rubbish, a grindstone, chairs, etc., into the office of the warehouse, which I myself personally saw afterwards, and were otherwise attempting to wreck company property. A rail car stood upon the track which runs out on the wharf in front of the warehouse, and a number of the mob took hold of this and attempted to wreck it by running it off into the river. This they were prevented from doing by Mr. Moran, he taking one by the arm who was pushing the car and turning him over to the captain of our guards, who was present. The captain of the guards kept him in custody about one-half minute and turned him loose. When these three foreigners saw that it was impossible to drive this mob away by words and saw that the mob was bent on the destruction of the Company property, they opened fire on the mob, with their pistols, some shooting in the air and some into the mob. This, of course had a good effect on them and the mob fell back. One man was

shot through the bowels and died, and I am informed that one or two others were wounded, but have no way of confirming this. The mob left the Company property and gathered in force in front of the theatrical guild's place, which is adjacent to the Company property. In the meantime a telephone message had been sent to Shamean, notifying Dr. Shelby of the riot, he immediately notifying Mr. Holmes and myself, and we procured sampans and came to Wangaba at once. When we arrived it was between 7.30 and 8.00 o'clock, and everything was quiet except this mob, which was doing considerable loud talking in the vicinity of the theatrical guild. As soon as the situation was explained to me I took all the armed Americans we had, which was about ten or twelve, and went over to where the mob was, which quickly scattered when we approached. My intention was to get close enough to them to warn them against making any further demonstrations against the lives of our employees or against the company property. However, I could not get close enough to talk to them. I went to the theatrical guild, the doors and windows of which were all closed, and I told the inmates through the bars of the door by means of an interpreter that in case any more disturbance was made by their guild or by the coolies during the night, the effects would be very serious, as I had notified the American Consul General and the American gunboat which lay in the river. I went to other houses in the neighborhood telling the inmates the same thing and warning them against any more demonstrations. This apparently had the desired effect, as everything was quiet for the balance of the night.

I wish to say to you that I commend very highly the actions of the American employees who hastened to the rescue of our Company property and so effectively protected it from this lawless mob. Particularly I wish to commend the actions of

Mr. E. T. Moran, but for whose brave and determined stand and cool headedness, we would undoubtedly have lost a large amount of property. The railway guards, which are furnished us through the Chinese officials, were present in small number, one captain and about eight men. These were, of course, as usual in such cases, absolutely worthless. When the mob was trying to break into the front door of our office two of these guards were crouched behind the door, both being armed with rifles.

Very respectfully,

Signed. C. W. Mead.

Acting Engineer-in-chief,
Chairman, Board of Commissioners.

I N V E S T I G A T I O N held at the U. S. Consulate General,
on Monday, August 2nd, 1904, at 10 am.

re Riot at Wongscha.

Present:- Consul General McWade,
Commander Sawyer, U. S. S. "Helena",
Captain C. W. Mead, Engineer-in-Chief, Canton-Hankow
Railway.
His Excellency Wen, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and
a Director of the Railway.

Azimuddin - (Day Watchman on the Railway Warehouse at Wongscha).

Sworn, said:-

Last evening about 5.30 p.m., I was cooking some 20 yards from the storehouse, a crowd of Chinese came looking at me, laughed, and then jeered at me, and finally shouted. As I noticed the crowd to be steadily increasing, and fearing some trouble might happen, I went to report to Mr. Moran, who was in a houseboat anchored nearby. I informed Mr. Moran of the situation and suggested to him that it would be safer to lock the storehouse door, because he left it opened when leaving the place for his houseboat. I told Mr. Moran that the mob was trying to make trouble and might loot things from the store-room. Mr. Moran told me to remain quiet and to send for the Chinese Police, which I did. The Captain of the Police on seeing what was going on said to me that those people (pointing to the crowd) have done nothing. The crowd continued laughing and shouting, and later they started throwing rocks, &c: on the warehouse, office, &c:.. Just then Mr. Moran came and the crowd aimed some stones at him and he sent for his boy to get his revolver and some Americans also came to the warehouse, when they

were pelted by the mob. The Captain of Police was there from the start to finish but did nothing to stop the crowd, or protect us or the storehouse. The mob continued throwing rocks and shouting and remained so for fifteen minutes. Mr. Moran to frighten the mob pointed his revolver at them, but they simply took no notice.

Reply to Wen:- Mr. Moran showed them the revolver to frighten them, after they had started to throw rocks on us and on the building.

Baboo Lall:- sworn, Said,

I was at watch on the Railway storehouse at 5.30 p.m. last evening, and saw a crowd laughing, jeering, and shouting at Azimuddin who was making some cooking about 25 yards distant from me. I then saw Azimuddin bring his cooking into the building of the storehouse, and a mob following him shouting fighting! fighting! As the mob became bolder and trying to enter the storehouse, Azimuddin left the place saying to me that he was going to report to Mr. Moran and to ask him to lock the storehouse. Shortly afterwards Mr. Moran came and I noticed some men were trying to remove the railroad car and to push it into the River, and I saw Mr. Moran approach the men, and some Americans at that time came from their houseboat, and tried to clear the crowd away, but were not successful.

Reply to Wen:- I saw a lot of stones thrown, and am sure of it because I was there in the store-room.

Edward T. Moran:- sworn, said,

About a quarter to 6 p.m. last evening, after my dinner, I noticed a crowd of Chinese, an unusually big crowd around an Indian watchman. I thought they were laughing or joking at him so I went to call on Mr. Hervey who was sick and left the

storehouse unlocked. Mr. Hervey was staying in a houseboat about a few yards from the storehouse. Later on an Indian watchman came and reported to me that a crowd of Chinese were shouting and yelling and he thought that they were trying to make trouble. I advised him to be quiet and not to do anything that might excite them, but to send for the Chinese Police. He went back and I followed him; because I noticed the crowd was increasing and I thought I had better lock my storehouse door. As the mob on my arrival in the storehouse was throwing stones at the building, I sent for my revolver and showed it to the people, simply to scare them. I also noticed some of the Chinese trying to remove a railroad car -- trying to rush it into the river -- the only one we have there -- and I got hold of one ringleader and handed him over to the Captain of the Police, who instead of taking him to the guard house allowed him to go as soon as I had walked away and had my back turned. I noticed some Americans were being ^upersued and stoned by the crowd on their way to the boat and they then returned with their revolver^s. When we saw that the crowd was increasing in numbers and violence, and trying to force an entrance into the building which they have^z been stoning I fired a shot in the air to frighten them. I then told the two guards who were there at the time to ask the Captain to come to the warehouse to stop the mob and to clear them away. The mob was busy throwing large rocks, &c: into the building. Three Americans then came to me and the mob followed them and threw stones at them, also as well as at me. We dodged the missiles the best we could. I thought the best way was to scare them and I fired two shots. The firing had a very good effect because it stopped the trouble.

Reply to Wen:- It was an unusual large riotous crowd bent on trouble --- I have never seen the like of it before. I have ~~several~~ times been working up to 11

o'clock at night but never saw so many malefactors here in one mob; and I think there were about 600 people altogether, stoning, shooting, threatening to kill, and destroying property. The Captain of Police took no steps whatever to disperse the crowd and did not even try to protect us. He seemed to me, not trying to pacify the people or to drive them away but to incite them in a manner. He did not throw stones.

Walter J. Beaborn:- sworn, said,

Reply to Consul General:- I accused the Captain of the Police from information I gathered from the Indian watchmen to the effect that he instead of doing his duty in giving us protection and dispersing the riotous crowd told the crowd when they were throwing stones at the Indians that the Indians were ^worse than Chinese and to go on throwing stones at them. When I returned to the boat at 6 p.m. there was a big crowd of Chinese near the storehouse. I returned later to the house and saw Mr. Moran and others driving the crowd from the storehouse where they were trying to force an entry. I should say there were about 175 to 200 assembled there and about 300 to 400 on the other side making in all about 400 to 600 men. I went to join the Americans there with the object of helping them, and we soon started a watch around the place to guard it. I noticed the crowd to be constantly increasing, shouting, yelling, and stoning the storehouse, &c: I then spoke to the others there, and at once telephoned to Dr. Shelby because I thought some serious trouble might take place at any moment. Shortly afterwards Dr. Shelby, Captain Mead, and Mr. Holmes arrived.

Consul General:- You said last night to me, and you also told ~~the~~ Captain Sawyer of the U. S. S. "Helena" that the Chinese Captain of Police incited the crowd?

Witness:- Yes, that was the information I gathered from the Indians immediately after the trouble was over. I may add that this same officer, when, some-time ago, Mr. Holmes asked him to have a soldier censured and dismissed for having struck an Indian watchman, promised to do so, but did nothing.

Reply to H. E. Wen:- I had no firearm. My information I obtained from the Indian watchmen.

Joseph Hervey:- sworn, said,

About dusk, as I was in the ho seboat sitting, I noticed a big crowd collecting near the storehouse and saw that they were throwing missiles at the storehouse. I saw Mr. Moran driving away the crowd from the place, but saw no Chinese soldiers there. Some of us were armed because we feared some trouble. As I was not well, having been sick for days, I sat by the warehouse until Dr. Shelby, Captain Mead and others arrived on the scene.

Reply to H. E. Wen:- I fired a shot in the air because the crowd were throwing stones at us and on the warehouse, and I fired it to frighten them away.

Paul Taylor:- sworn, said,

About 6 p. m. I saw a large crowd gathered near the storehouse, and saw stones, broken bottles, & being thrown at the warehouse. I went on shore and was pursued by the mob, who threw stones at me. I knew ~~that~~ that my life was in danger.

Reply to H. E. Wen:- The stones were aimed at me, and struck me and many other Americans.

L. S. Blanchette:- sworn, said,

After dinner I left the hospital and went to the houseboat, and about 5 p. m. I noticed a crowd assembled near the storehouse and an Indian watchman came looking for Mr. Moran saying that the Chinese were trying to make trouble. We there went on shore, and tried to drive the crowd away but they were forcing an entry into the storehouse, and were stoning the building and yelling. As the crowd increased and became more excited we pointed our guns and fired a couple of shots in the air just to frighten them.

Reply to Consul General:- We did nothing to cause this trouble and knew nothing about the trouble until we saw a large crowd pelting the warehouse and pursuing us with stones. Mr. Moran's boy, who was with me at the time, said to me when I asked him "what were these people saying?" He replied "they say they are going to bring guns to kill you". The soldiers or police did nothing to protect us, they did not drive the mob away, or try to do so, and one of them only shouted when we showed the crowd our firearms.

S. Westbrook:- sworn, said,

Last night about 6 p.m. I saw a large crowd of Chinese throwing stones at the warehouse, and subsequently saw them aiming at the Americans and striking them. I also heard ~~three~~ three or four ~~xx~~ reports.

Reply to H. E. Wen:- I think Mr. Moran fired some shots in the air?

Wen:- Did he fire ^{on} the crowd?

Witness:- I think he fired two shots at the crowd to frighten the men away.

The Captain of the Police:- sworn, said,

I am incharge of the police in that locality. I have ten soldiers only, of these 2 went as escort to take some money to another railroad station; 2 kept guard at the storehouse; 1 kept guard at the guard house; 1 was cooking for the soldiers at the time, and only 4 men were at my disposal.

Reply to Consul General:- I released the man handed to my charge

by Mr. Moran, because the man did nothing --- he only tried to pull a car into the river --- so I cautioned him and let him alone. I took him to the guard house. I saw the crowd assembled and was there all the time and saw everything. I tried to drive the crowd away telling them that they were on the property of the railway and that they must not make trouble. Four firearms were handed by the soldiers to the Americans. The Indian watchmen told me that the people were insulting them, calling them filthy names and yelling and that they deserved a thrashing. One of them had a stick in his hand with which he licked the people and caused all this trouble. He told me if he didn't do so the crowd would not go away. He licked a Chinaman on the arm and another on the leg, and the crowd threw stones at him and followed him up to the storehouse and stoned the house. Some Americans afterwards came and fired on the crowd, killing one man, and I ~~don't know~~ don't know if any one else had been injured because I did not go back to the place to make investigation. I was asked to go on board the U. S. S. "Helena" for an investigation and was treated nearly like a prisoner there and had no meal this morning.

Captain Sawyer:- I kept this man not as a prisoner, but to protect him from the Americans, because he was the man

who incited the mob. The Americans naturally felt very angry at him and he knew then as he knows now that I allowed him to remain on board, solely for his personal safety.

Witness in reply to Captain Sawyer:- Yes I got breakfast on board. I got bread and potatoes and things.

Reply to Consul General:- I was present all the time during the riot and tried to drive the crowd away.

Consul General McWade:-

It is perfectly plain that this mob was a riotous one and that it was evilly disposed towards the American engineers, surveyors, and clerks &c. in the employ of the American Canton-Hankow Railway Company, otherwise known as The American China Development Company. This mob attacked the Americans and the Sikh watchmen with stones, broken bottles and other missiles so that the attacked were in danger of their lives. This mob attacked the property of the railroad corporation and did material damage. I suggest to your Excellency Wen that the ringleaders at least should receive prompt and severe punishment. The question of compensation can come up later on. So far as the Americans are concerned they were attacked whilst endeavoring to maintain law and order, and whilst trying to protect the property of the railroad corporation. In self defense they were compelled to use fire-arms. The highest law, the law that when invoked justly over-rides every other law made by man, the law of self-preservation acquits them fairly, logically, unequivocally. In this connection let me add, "there is", according to Wharton. International Law. Dig., Vol II, Paraph: 2", no principle of the law of nations more firmly established than that which entitles the property of strangers within the jurisdiction of a country in friendship with their own, to the protection of its sovereign by all the efforts in his power." The evidence shows that no protection whatever was given by the police or other Captain to the foreigners or to the property of the railroad. The investigation is now closed, with the expressed desire on my part that, according to Chinese law the malefactors will be tried and punished.

H. E. Wen:- I will attend to that.

Consul General McWade:- I also suggest to you that the Police Captain should be dismissed for cowardice and incapacity.

H. E. Wen:- I will attend to that also. I will see that he is severely punished too.

Consul General McWade:- Very well. If you desire it, I will be pleased to furnish you with a transcript of the proceedings.

H. E. Wen:- Thank you very much. I would like to have it.

Consul General McWade:- This Court of Investigation will now adjourn.



No. 407.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, August 11th 1904.

Mr.

Robert M. McWade

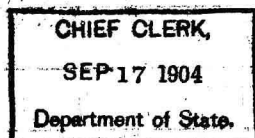
To the Department of State.

*Reply from
Sept 20/04
file*

Subject:

*re Investigation demanded by Capt
M. W. Head of the recent riotous disturbances.*

Abstract of Contents:



No. 407.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, August 11th 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Looney,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose,
herewith, copy of my despatch No 152,
dated August 11th 1904, to Minister
Conger at Peking, enclosing a formal
demand of Captain C. W. Mead,
Acting Engineer-in-Chief of the
American China Development Co
for a full investigation of the
recent riotous disturbances at
Chai Kiu and Wong Sha.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert H. McWade

U.S. Consul General.

On Enclosure.

No. 152. CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

Canton, China, August 11th, 1904.

Hon. Edwin M. Conger,

U. S. Minister,

Peking, China.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose for your information my despatch of this date to His Excellency Tsen covering a formal demand of Captain C. W. Mead, Acting Engineer-in-Chief, of the American China Development Company, for full investigation of recent riotous disturbances at Chai Bin and Wong Sha. It is, I assure you, a matter of exceeding difficulty to obtain justice at the hands of Viceroy Tsen, or of the Railroad Directors Taotai Wen Tsung Yao, and Taotai Li Chun. The former is the Viceroy's confidential Secretary and Interpreter as well as his "Superintendent of Foreign Affairs". Li Chun is Superintendent of the Kwangtung Navy, Captain Superintendent of Police, etc. I enclose also Li Chun's latest visiting card.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert W. W. W.
U. S. Consul General.

No. 613. CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

Canton, China, August 11th, 1904.

His Excellency Tsen,

Viceroy of the Two Kwangs.

Your Excellency:

I have received the following petition from Captain
C. W. Mead, Acting Engineer-in-Chief, American China Development
Company:

Honorable Robert M. McWade,
U. S. Consul General,
Canton.

Canton, August 11th, 1904.

Dear Sir:

I herewith as the representative of the American China Development Company in Canton respectfully ask that you demand of the Chinese officials that they thoroughly investigate the matter of the Wongsha riot on the night of August 1st, 1904, wherein a lawless mob assembled upon our property at Wongsha, against the permission of the custodians of the property, attacked our employees and endeavored to destroy our property, and that they punish the people responsible for this riot to the fullest extent of the law. For a detailed account of this riot so far as I know of it, I respectfully refer you, to my report to you on the matter, dated August 4th, 1904. I also further ask that you compel the Chinese officials to investigate the unlawful attack which was made upon our employees at Chaibin on the night of July 3rd, 1904, in which they at three different times built an obstruction across the railway and while our men were removing the same, stood upon the hills and fired rifles and cannon at them. I herewith enclose a copy of a report by Mr. A. E. Wells, Inspector, addressed to Mr. Joseph Lind, Superintendent of Transportation, dated July 7th, 1904. This trouble

occurred during my absence in Shanghai and I knew nothing about it at all until after my return to Canton. If I had been present at the time, I should have reported the matter to you and asked that you take vigorous steps in having the perpetrators of this outrage punished, but as it is "better late than never" I ask now that you see that this unlawful attack upon our employees be properly punished.

There have been very many such riotous attacks upon us since the commencement of our work in China, and it has heretofore been the policy of this Company to ignore them, but these attacks are becoming more and more frequent and it is only a matter of time when they will result seriously to us. We have had thousands of dollars worth of property destroyed by these riots and several employees very severely injured.

In Article 3 of the Main Agreement between the Chinese Government and the American China Development Company it is stated that "during the progress of construction and administration no interference or obstruction by Chinese or foreigners will be permitted X X X X nor shall the work of the survey-party be interfered with or obstructed". All of this has been done many times, which has resulted in great delay and great loss to this Company.

The Chinese officials have never furnished us adequate protection or given us suitable or competent guards whereby the lives of our employees and the property of the Company could be adequately protected. This also is in direct violation of the contract between the Chinese Government and the American China Development Company. On the night of the riot at Wongsha a Captain of the Guards furnished by the Chinese officials, with eight of his men, was present, but did nothing towards protecting our lives or property and compelled our employees in self-

defence to protect the property and their own lives themselves. I therefore ask that you compel the Chinese to make a fair and impartial investigation and punish the ringleaders of this riotous mob which caused the trouble upon our Wongscha property.

Very respectfully,

Signed. C. W. Mead

Acting Engineer-in-Chief,
American China Development Company.

One Enclosure.

Mr. Joseph Lind,

Fat Shan, July 7th, 1904.

Superintendent,

Shek Wai Teng.

Dear Sir:

The following is a report of the trouble which occurred at the dike in Chai Bin Cut on the afternoon of July 3rd, 1904.

On the morning of the 3rd of July I noticed the river was very near the top of the dike at Chai Bin cut, so Mr. Van Allen ordered two gangs to go up and repair it by putting a ridge along the top in case it rose any higher. This was at one o'clock. When I got there and had taken a look over the dike, I noticed that a very small portion of the dike on the east end had slid down from the heavy rains that had been pouring down on it, but I did not think it serious, so did not bother with that at first, but started to build the dike higher and then my intention were to repair this place where it had slid afterwards. The coolies had been working I should judge about two hours when a good many people from the village got to collecting around the place and they began to notice the condition of the dike, so that evidently they could not have known anything about it until they had seen our coolies at work there.

They staid around there about half an hour telling our coolies what to do and what not to do, so I told one of the head coolies to tell them to go away that we could fix that dike without their assistance. They went away all right but said they would have 400 or 500 men to work on the dike that evening, so about 4 o'clock I left the dike to go to Chai Bin station to catch the train going to Fat Shan and left Foreman Teanio in charge of the coolies. I caught the train at Chai Bin and when we got to the cut they flagged down the train; so I got off and went up to see what was the matter and there were about 500 men at work putting a dike across the track and they had chased Foreman Teanio and his coolies away and told them there would be no more trains run through there and also told the Chinese engineer to his train back to Shang Pak and they threw pieces of mud at me. I got on the train and went back with them to Chai Bin and told the Chinese conductor to wait till I got some soldiers and we would go on through, but the soldiers had no guns and were afraid to go down there and when I got back to the station the train had left and went back to Shang Pak. I started for there and on the way met Fair's work train and flagged them down and told them of the trouble, there was also McPhee and Hanley on the train and we picked up Diets on the way down and when we got close to where the coolies were building the dike we all jumped off with sticks and run them out of there so they went up on top of a hill and started to throw rocks and mud at us and called us foreign devils and a few more names. We pushed through the dike they had built and came on through to Fat Shan, the passenger train following us. We went up with the passenger train on her next and last trip to Shang Pak and we started back with a light engine just about dark and when we got to the cut they had the track blocked again with boards and mud on top of them, but we could see no one in sight as it was now pretty

dark; we got off to clear the track when a volley was fired at us from the hill to our left followed by several more volleys which were striking and whistling very close to us and there were also two cannon fired at us as we saw the blaze from the hill side and heard the shots whistle high over us, and we fired several pistol shots in the direction the shots seemed to be coming from, and then cleared the track and came on through to Fat Shan and they kept firing at us till we were out of sight.

The next morning the track was banked up worse than ever but they gave us no more trouble.

Yours respectfully,

Signed. A. E. Wells,

Inspector.

I fully endorse the foregoing demand for exhaustive investigations of the occurrences noted in the foregoing and join with Captain Mead in his just and reasonable demand. I also assure you that I am, in readiness, at any time to participate in said investigations on the part of my Nationals. I am desirous that justice shall be done in all cases.

I have the honor also to remind Your Excellency that on May 8th, 1904, I received assurances from you that the arbitrated claims for damages for losses sustained by American Citizens during a riotous attack at Chai Bin on December 13th, 1903, would be promptly forwarded to His Excellency Sheng so that those arbitrated claims would be promptly paid. Since that date I have not heard from you on the subject. I now press for the payment of said claims, and will be pleased to settle the matter with your courteous assistance, at as early a date as practicable.

With assurances of profound esteem.

I am, Excellency,
Your obedient servant,

Robert M. McNamee

U. S. Consul General.

Received
Confidential.
No. 408.
Consulate-General of the United States,
Santon, China, Sept 11 to 1904
Mr. *Robert all. all. Wade*
To the Department of State.
Ans by jrm
Oct 28/04
Subject:
re Russell Colegrove.
Abstract of Contents.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
SEP 19 1904

3rd ASST. SECRETARY.
SEP 21 1904

CHIEF CLERK,
SEP 19 1904
Department of State.

file

RECEIVED
SEP 21 1904
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BUREAU OF APPOINTMENTS.
OCT 28 1904
Department of State.

RECEIVED
SEP 21 1904
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

CHIEF
SEP 19
Department of State

"Confidential"

No. 408.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, August 11th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 383 dated July 9th, 1904, marked "Confidential" in re Russell Colegrove I have the honor to enclose an original communication from Mr. George H. Fuller, an American Citizen, a newspaperman, and for some years the proprietor of a decently conducted newspaper in Manila. P.I.

You will please note that before transmitting that communication to me Mr. Fuller made oath as to the truth of its contents before U. S. Vice-Consul-General Hobbins, at HongKong.

Pending instructions from you I retain Colegrove's letter-press copy-book, because it contains much valuable corroboration of his numerous and most remarkable fabrications, some of them of a criminal character.

I have the honor to add that fresh facts are being continually presented here concerning his delinquencies. When completed they will be promptly forwarded to the Department, properly attested.

I am doing my utmost to cover up the scandal, but some of his victims are so indignant that it is at times rather difficult.

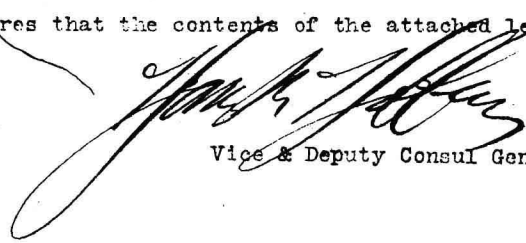
I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,


U. S. Consul General.

One Enclosure.

G.H. Fuller appears before me this 8th day of August and on oath declares that the contents of the attached letter are the truth.


Vice & Deputy Consul General

Hong Kong, August 6th, 1904.

Hon. Robert M. McWade,
U.S. Consul General,
Canton.

Dear Sir:-

As an American citizen I feel that it is my duty to make the following statement concerning one, Russell Colgrove who was formally Vice Consul General at Canton and respectfully ask that you forward the same to the Honorable Secretary of State.

On December 15th, 1903. I received at Manila P.I. a letter from Russell Colegrove offering me the position of General Manager of "The Canton-Hong Kong Ice & Cold Storage Co Ltd", a Company which he was President of and requesting my acceptance at once that he might bring the question before the first meeting of the Board of Directors for their approval. I immediately accepted his offer and on January 16th, received a letter from him telling me to come as soon as possible as I was badly needed.

I left Manila on January 22nd, and reported to him at Canton on the 26th, for duty. He informed me that the Board of Directors had approved of my appointment, a statement which I later discovered to be untrue and that he had never informed them of his action in appointing me to the position. He immediately sent me to Indo-China on some private business telling me that as soon as I returned that I would at once enter upon the performance of my duties as General Manager of the Ice Company.

Upon my return from Indo-China I again reported to him at Canton and was then informed by him that there was a slight misunderstanding

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regarding my appointment but that the matter would be settled in a few days and that my salary was to go right on, and that I was to say nothing to any one connected with the Company about it.

I lived with him some time in Canton before I was aware that he had never mentioned the fact of my appointment to the Board of Directors or any one connected with the Company. I soon discovered after going to live with him that he was systematically robbing the Chinese and imposing upon them on the strength of his being U.S. Vice Consul General. I remonstrated with him several times and pointed out to him how his actions which were criminal would get him into serious trouble. At last he told me that he intended to "make a good clean up" and "clear out", and told me what his scheme was and asked me to join him which I refused to do. His scheme was to sell stock in a Company which he had formed before my return from Indo-China which he called the "United States Transportation Co" of which he acted as President, General Manager, Secretary and Treasurer. In his printed prospectus he guaranteed to pay 1% per month. He admitted that it would be impossible to pay such dividends out of the profits of the Company but his intentions were to pay the dividends out of the money received by him for stock sold. He claimed that as soon as the Chinese saw that they ~~were~~ could make such good interest on their money "that they would break their necks getting to his office to buy shares" and that it would be an easy matter to sell \$500,000 worth of stock and "make our get away"

He succeeded in getting several thousand dollars from the Chinese on this scheme before he took me into his confidence, and I ruined his scheme by informing some prospective buyers of his intentions.

He had a mania for purchasing expensive things and paying for them

-3-

them by signing a chit as U.S. Vice Consul General. His bills for groceries meats and rents which amount to several hundred dollars are still unpaid. His creditors believed that they were perfectly safe in trusting him because he was a representative of the American Government. He informed me that he was receiving \$1,000 per month for allowing Chinese shipping firms to use the American flag and giving them protection as Vice Consul in avoiding the payment of the lekin duties. Just before he left Hong Kong, which he did under the assumed name of Cole, he asked me to say nothing to the Canton Hong Kong Ice & Cold Storage Company people, as they might prevent him from getting away. I told him that I should tell them, which I did and they compelled him to turn over all of the books belonging to the Company besides some stock which he intended to hypothecate or sell and his resignation as President of the Company.

Last evening I met Mr. C. B. Perkins at my Hotel and he informed me on his honor as a man that a short time before Colegrove left Canton he asked Mr. Perkins to go to Hong Kong and see the compradors of the "Hong Kong Ice Company", rivals or competitors of the Company which he was President of, and tell him that he, Colegrove, would ruin the Canton-Hong Kong Ice & Cold Storage Company Ltd and put it out of business for \$10,000. Mr. Perkins refused to accept the mission. On several occasions I have known him to offer to collect money for Chinese through the U.S. Consulate for one half of the claim. After he left Hong Kong I accidentally came in possession of Colegroves private copy letter book and to my surprise I found that he had forged my name to a letter addressed to the Honorable

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Secretary of State in which I am supposed to recommend the appointment of a U.S. Consul at Wuchow a City on the West River. This letter was dated April 25th, 1904 at which time I was in Indo-China.

Colegrove was I know looking for this appointment and I believe that he forged other names besides mine to similar letters.

I send you his letter book under separate cover that you may see for yourself.

Colegrove as you must know was an inept and was continually disgracing not only himself but the Government which he represented as Vice Consul General. Shortly before he left here I found him in a beastly state of intoxication on the principal street of this City reeking in his own filth and so far gone that he did not recognize me. I put him aboard the S.S. Paul Beau and sent him to Canton.

Mr. Consul, I do not make this statement in a spirit of revenge or with malice, but I feel that not only you but the Honorable Secretary of State should know what an infernal scoundrel the "Hon!" Russell Colegrove is.

Your's very truly,

G. V. Fuller

No. 409.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, August 12th 1904.

Mr.

Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State.

Subject:

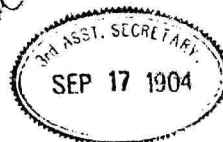
United Market Reports.

Abstract of Contents.

CHIEF CLERK,

SEP 17 1904

Department of State.



File
Sept 19

No. 409

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, August 12th 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose,
herewith, for the information of the
Department, Arnold Harberg & Co's
Silk Circular issued today.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert M. McWade
U.S. Consul General.

One Enclosure.

No. 410.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, Aug 12th 1904.

Mr. Robert M. Wade

To the Department of State.

Subject:

CHIEF CLERK,
SEP 20 1904
Department of State.

the Death of Rev. E. M. Scherer.

Abstract of Contents.

No. 410.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, August 12th 1904

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, the official report of the death of the Rev. Edward Miller Scheirer, an American Citizen, and a Missionary under the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, located at Lien Chow, Province of Kwang Tung, China. His death was originally reported to me on June 23rd, 1904, by the Rev. Henry V. Noyes, D.D. of the American Presbyterian Mission, who was unable, however, to furnish any other data except that contained in the accompanying note marked Exhibit "A". Immediately on receipt of that note I informed Dr. Noyes that the enclosed report --- marked Exhibit "B" --- of Mr. Scheirer's death should be filled up by those acquainted with the circumstances attending his last illness and dissolution. Subsequently Mr. Scheirer's Will was presented to me and it was today, Friday, August 12th, 1904, that the Witnesses, Dr. Edward C. Machle and Rev. Rees F. Edwards presented themselves at this Consulate General and formally acknowledged having witnessed the signature of the said Will by the Rev. Mr. Scheirer, three days before his death.

I enclose the Original Will, marked Exhibit "C", the proof of Will marked Exhibit "D", and my Order admitting Will to probate, marked Exhibit "E".

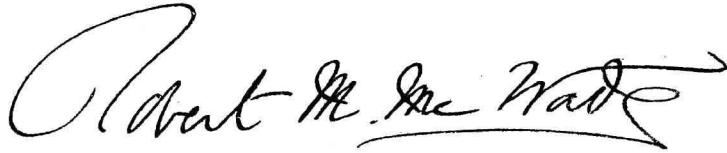
The delay in furnishing me with the necessary data

connected with Mr. Schierer's death, was caused largely through the fact that his death occurred in the interior of Kwang Tung, and his fellow Missionaries who were with him during his last hour^s were unable to return to Canton until this date, the beginning of their usual summer holidays.

Won't you kindly transmit the Will &c. to the Administratrix Mrs. Martha E. Shalkop, of 1323 Green Street, Philadelphia, Pa.?

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Robert H. Mac Wade". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name of the signatory.

U. S. Consul General.

"a."

Canton, June 23rd, 1904.

Dear Consul General McWade:-

You will be sorry to learn of the death of Rev. E. M. Scheirer an American Citizen, residing at Lienchow. The news reached me last evening. Mr. Schierer had been ill for about a month with some stomach trouble and in company with Dr. E. C. Machle left Lienchow for the coast on the 10th of June. Twenty eight hours later, he died on the boat June 11th about 2 O'clock p.m. His remains were taken back to Lienchow for burial.

Yours faithfully,

Signed. Henry V. Noyes.

(Form No. 192)

REPORT OF THE DEATH OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Consular Service, U. S. I.,

Canton, China, August 12th 1904.

Name: Rev Edward Miller Scheirer
Native or naturalized: Native of U.S. A.
Date of death: June 11th 1904
Place of death: * Near Lienchow, Kwangtung Province, China
Cause of death: Disease of the liver
Disposition of remains: Buried at Lienchow

Local law as to disinterring remains in case it is desired to bring them home:
Allowed.

Disposition of effects: As per will made by himself

Address of family: Father - Mr Amos Scheirer 4143 Pechin St
Roxborough - Phila - Pa

Family notified: Notified

Accompanied by relatives: No relatives here

This information, inventory, accounts, etc., recorded in Miscellaneous Record
Book, pages _____

Remarks: * Had left Lienchow, in a Chinese boat, for Canton, accompanied by Dr & Mrs Machle, and died 28 hours after commencing the journey

[SEAL]

Robert M. M. Wade
Consul General of the United States.
Consent of the United States

No. 411.



Lee

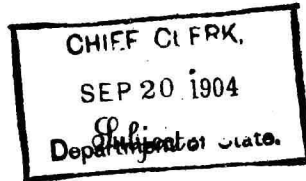


Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, Aug 15th 1904.

Mr. Robert H. Wade.

To the Department of State.



Wade
9/21

Market Report

Abstract of Contents.

No. 411.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, August 15th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

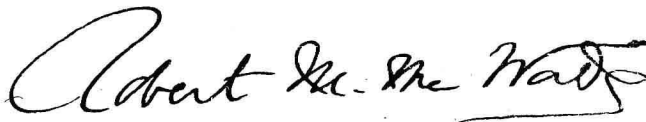
Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for the information of the Department, Rowe & Co's Market Report issued today.

I have ~~the~~ pleasure in noting, for your information, that the matting weavers at Lintan have come to their senses and are gradually resuming work. A certain amount of the alleged Lintan matting has been made here in Canton by Cantonese weavers with Lintan grass. It bids fair to come within comparable distance ^{of the} ~~with~~ genuine Lintan matting.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

One Enclosure.

No. 412.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

File

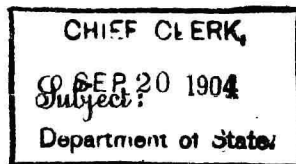


Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, Aug 17th 1904.

Mrs. *Robert M. M. Wade*

To the Department of State.



*To Mr. Mearns
Sept 1*

United Markets Report

Abstract of Contents.

No. 412.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, August 17th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for the information of the Department Arnhold, Karberg & Co's Report on Silk Piece Goods issued today.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

One Enclosure.

AC

No. **418**

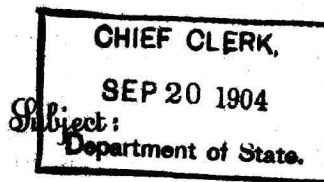


Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, August 17th 1904.

Mr. Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State.



*Given to Mrs
Sept 21*

United Market Report.

Abstract of Contents.



No. 413

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, August 17th 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

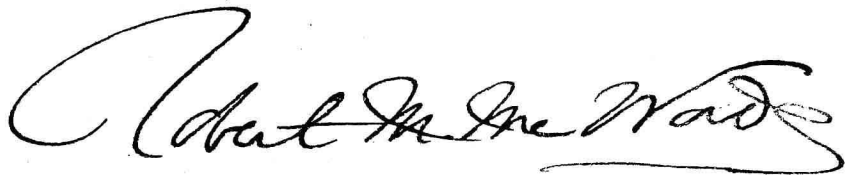
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for the information of the Department Arnhold Karberg & Co's Fortnightly Report issued today.

I am, Sir,

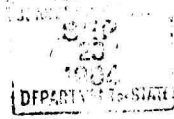
Your obedient servant,

A large, elegant handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Paul M. H. Wade". The signature is written in a cursive style with a prominent initial "P" and a long, sweeping underline.

U. S. Consul General.

47

No. 414.

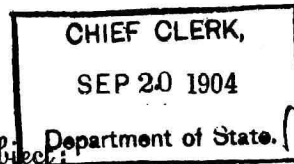


Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, Aug 17th 1904. ✓

Mr. Robert H. McWade

To the Department of State.



Subject: Department of State.

*Phy. inc
one
not Sep 22/04*

re Parcel lost to U.S. & Manila.

Abstract of Contents.

No. 414.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, August 17th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

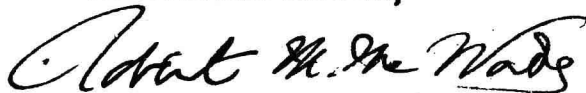
After considerable delay I have succeeded in obtaining through the British Post Office, at Shameen, the enclosed Official Notification issued by the British Post Master General at Hong Kong regarding direct Parcel Post to the United States and Manila.

This notification holds good for all the British Post Offices in South China, consequently I am anxious that our Post Office Department, in Washington, should be informed of its contents.

I enclose three copies of the Notification and will also transmit another copy to Minister Conger at Peking.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

Three Enclosures.



**DIRECT PARCEL POST TO
UNITED STATES & MANILA.**

Parcels for United States and Manila cannot be accepted Sealed.

Parcels for United States and Manila must not be of Greater Value than \$ 50.00 Gold.

Parcels cannot be forwarded to any part of United States forward.

Parcels for United States and Manila cannot be Registered or Insured.

There is no Compensation on Lost or Damaged parcels for United States or Manila.

L. A. M. Johnston.

General Post Office.

Postmaster General.

HongKong.

4. 8. 04.

D



No. 415.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, *Sept 20th 1904.*

Mr.

Robert All. All. Wade,

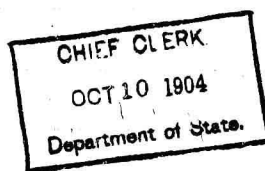
To the Department of State.

*Everford to mas
Oct 11/04
File*

Subject:

Printed Circular - Market Reports.

Abstract of Contents.



No. 415

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, August 20th, 1904.

Honorable

Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith,
for the information of the Department, Arnhold
& Larberg, Co's 411th Circular, issued today,

I am, Sir,

Yours obedient servant

Robert M. McWade
U.S. Consul General



No. 416,

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, August 20th, 1904

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

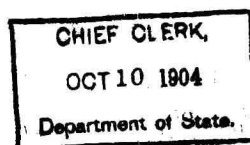
*In case of death
for Oct 12/04*

The Death of an American Citizen.

Abstract of Contents.

*Reports the death at Canton
of Victor Kuster.*

file



No. ~~419~~ 416.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, August 20th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that Victor Kuster of San Francisco, California, unemployed, died of sunstroke at the Canton Hospital, Canton, ^{on} August 18th, 1904.

The deceased was, at one time, an employee of the Imperial Chinese Customs, as noted in enclosed communication received from the Commissioner of the Imperial Chinese Customs, Canton. He left to his credit in the HongKong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, the sum of \$ 9.46 Mex: as per copy of a letter received today from Messrs Deacon & Co. the Canton Agents of the said Bank.

His funeral expenses, including grave &c: amounted to \$54.75 Mex: which I have already paid as per two receipts herewith enclosed from the Shamsen Municipal Council and the American Medical Missionary Society's Hospital.

I understand from Mr. W. Nooman Hill, a friend of the deceased, that Kuster's step-father Mr. Gerdes of Willow Avenue and Polk Street, San Francisco, California, is well able to pay ^{my} for the expenses incurred and I herewith enclose a statement of account for whatever action you may think best to pursue. ^{my}

A Report of Death --- form No.192 --- is also enclosed.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul General.

CONSULAR SERVICE, U. S. A.

CANTON, CHINA

Aug 20th 1904

Estate of the late Victor Kuster.

Cash received from Hongkong and
Shanghai Banking, being balance
standing in the name of
Victor Kuster, \$ 2.46

Paid Shanghai Municipal Council
for grave, &c: as per bill no 1. \$ 29.75

Paid Medical Missionary Society's
Hospital for Coffin, &c: as per bill no 2. 25.00

By balance due me by the Estate, 52.29

Total \$ 54.75 = \$ 54.75

Robert M. MacKaye
U.S. Consul General.

Canton, China,

Aug 19th 1904

U. S. Consul General.

To The Medical Missionary Society's Hospital, Dr.

Aug 14 To Burial Expenses - Coffin, Casket, & Undertaker	\$ 25.00
---	----------

Received payment.

John M. Swan

paid by *[signature]*

U. S. Consul General Memorandum.

Dr. To Shameen Municipal Council

For burial expenses of the late Mr Victor Kuster.

Grave	\$ 25. -
" digging	4. -
Boat hire	. 75
	<u>29. 75</u>

received payment
24th August 1904

H. Audrus
Hon. Secretary

paid by *[signature]*

CUSTOM HOUSE,

Canton, 19th August, 1904.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of this date asking for information concerning one Victor Kuster, as American Citizen, deceased of sunstroke last evening, and formerly in Customs employ. From the records here it is only possible together:-

1. "That he joined the Lappa Customs in December 1899, as
Station Watcher A:
2. "That in December 1901 a medal was conferred on him by
the Canton Viceroy for services in suppression of
piracy.
3. "That he disappeared on 30th November 1903, being then a
Third Class Tidewaiter.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Signed. R. de Luca.

Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Hon. Robert M. McWade,
U. S. Consul General,
Canton.

HongKong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,

Canton Agency, August 20th, 1904.

Hon. Robert M. McWade,

U. S. Consul General,

Canton.

Dear Sir:

In answer to your communication enquiring about the funds of the late Victor Kuster left in our Bank, the following is the reply we received this morning from the Chief Manager.

"The only funds we hold is the sum of \$2446 in current account. In the ordinary course probate would have to be taken out in HongKong, but as the amount is so small you may pay it over to the U. S. Consul General against his receipt, to our debit."

Yours faithfully,

Sd Deacon & Co.

Agents.

(Form No. 192.)

REPORT OF THE DEATH OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Consular Service, U. S. S.,

Canton, China, August 29th 1904

Name: Victor Kuster,

Native or naturalized: native

Date of death: August 18th 1904,

Place of death: Canton Hospital,

Cause of death: Stroke,

Disposition of remains: Buried in Foreign Cemetery, Canton

Local law as to disinterring remains in case it is desired to bring them home:

None,

Disposition of effects: None.

Hauphaug Bank. Cash \$2.46.

Address of family: Steffater Mr. Ford, Green Willow Avenue and
Jock Street, San Francisco, Cal:

Family notified: No.

Accompanied by relatives: No.

This information, inventory, accounts, etc., recorded in Miscellaneous Record

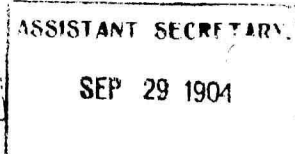
Book, page II, page 26B.

Remarks:

[SEAL]

C. Robert H. H. Wade
Consul General of the United States.
Consul of the United States.

RECEIVED AND PUBLISHED
BUREAU



No. 417.

Consulate-General of the United States.

Canton, China, August 20th 1904.

Mr.

Robert C. McWade

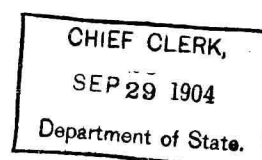
To the Department of State.

Subject:

Re Riot at Wangchow August 1, 1904.

Ausby
Oct 4/04

Abstract of Contents.



No. 417.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, August 20th 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Louvier,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose,
herewith, copy of my despatch
No 156 to Minister Conger at
Peking, in further continuation of
my despatch No 151, regarding
the recent riot at Wungsha, on
the evening of August 1. 1904.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert M. Mc Wade
U.S. Consul General.

No. 156. CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

Canton, China, August 20th, 1904.

Hon. Edwin H. Conger,

U. S. Minister,

Peking, China.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 151 regarding the recent riot at Wongsha, the Canton terminus of the American Canton-Hankow Railway I have the honor to enclose a communication, which I have received from Captain C. W. Mead, Acting Engineer-in-Chief of the said Railway. I fully endorse all that he charges against the native officials and am satisfied that the absolute truth of his accusations can be substantiated by documentary and other evidence in his hands and in the custody of the American China Development Co. I greatly fear that, in consequence of the manly stand which he has taken, powerful efforts will be made by Sheng Kung Pao and other Chinese officials either to have him dismissed from the service of the Company or demoted.

I have the honor to add that, despite my frequent urgent yet courteous requests H. E. Viceroy Tsen and H. E. Sheng Kung Pao have, as yet, failed to pay for the damages sustained by the American employes during the riot at Chai Bin, on December 13th, 1903. In order that a friendly settlement and prompt payment of the claims could be arranged I agreed with H. E. Li Taotai to refer all of the claims to a Board of Arbitration whose decision should be final. On behalf of the American claimants I appointed Col. William E. Pinkston, the Purchasing Agent of the American China Development Co. and H. E. Li appointed one of his Deputies, a Mandarin in whom, he assured me, he reposed the utmost confidence. The Arbitrators presented their report on March 22nd, 1904. After waiting for several weeks, in

the vain hope of a settlement, I transmitted a copy of it to H. E. Viceroy Tsen with a courteous request for prompt payment. Over a month afterwards I received his reply telling me that he would ask the Railway Bureau to deal discriminately with the matter. Since then no payments have been made nor has any disposition been shown to make any such payments. I enclose copy of the Arbitrators' Report, copy of my despatch thereon to H. E. Viceroy Tsen, and copy of Viceroy Tsen's reply to my despatch.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

Enclosures as stated.

IMPERIAL CHINESE RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION,

Canton-Hankow Ry.

Canton, China, August 18th, 1904.

Honorable Robert M. McWade,
American Consul General,
Canton.

Dear Sir:

In answer to your letter of August 13th inquiring about the salaries which this Company pays Directors Li and Wen, and the manner in which they perform their duties, I will make the following statement:

Li Taotai receives Taels 720.⁰⁰ per month as Director of the Construction Department. Wen Taotai receives Taels 200 per month as Associate Director of the Construction Department and Taels 150.⁰⁰ per month as Director of the Operating Department, both Directors paying their own secretaries, etc., out of this amount.

As to the manner in which they perform their duties and the number of hours each day they spend in the service of the Railway Company, I will state that so far as Li Taotai is concerned he gives practically none of his time to the Railway Company. He is the official head of the Railway Guards and is supposed to look after our protection at all times. Wen Taotai as Associate Director of the Construction Department has duties of the same nature. Wen as Director of the Operating Department probably visits the office of the Operating Department once or twice per week, staying a few moments, but so far as I know, doing practically nothing. He claims that he is so busy with the affairs of the Viceroy that he has no time to put upon the affairs of the Railway Company. Li also claims the same excuse, that he is away from Canton so much hunting pirates, and other malefactors, that he has no time to give personally to the Railway Company's affairs but does it entirely through his Deputies. The results of course, are very disastrous for us because it leaves us practically

-ally-

ally with no protection.

If we had a suitable and efficient Guard, officered by competent men, I do not think we would have been troubled as we have by riots and attacks of various kinds made upon us. Our Guard is useless and always has been, and there has never been a single time, as can be readily proven, where they have done us any good in case of emergency. The blame for this condition of affairs lies with the Chinese Government, as they have never, to the best of my knowledge, and belief, even endeavored to comply with Article 3 of the Main Agreement, which practically guarantees us protection. This has been particularly true in the Province of Kwangtung, where we have suffered very severely both by our employees being injured and thousands of dollars worth of our property destroyed through lack of efficiency in the protection guaranteed by the Chinese Government. Whenever riots and uprisings have occurred against us, it has always been the policy of the Chinese officials who have been appointed for our protection to actively endeavor to prove and report that these various riots and uprisings were directly the fault of our foreign employees and in no way, manner, or form the fault of the Chinese.

When Mr. Howe and party were besieged for twelve hours in a temple by an angry mob which was after their lives, the excuse given by the Chinese officials was that one of the employees, who at that time was several miles away, had a Japanese woman with him in his houseboat, though they have never stated why this man by keeping a Japanese woman justified the villagers of a place five or six miles from there in attacking a party of engineers who were attending strictly to their own business.

At Chai Bin, when the big riot occurred in which we lost \$17,000 worth of property, burned, broken and destroyed, by a mob, the Chinese officials in the pay of the Railway Company for protecting this property and employees, were exceedingly active in attempting to prove that this riot was caused by certain employees keeping

-Chinese-

Chinese prostitutes in their boats. There have been many cases which have never been officially reported where the Chinese have fired shots at our employees when they were attending strictly to their own business working along the railway.

The case at Chai Bin on the 3rd of July was particularly aggravating, when a mob obstructed our railway line by building a dike across it made of timber, earth and stone, thereby stopping tram train traffic, and when our man removed the obstruction opened fire on them from the surrounding hills, firing between 50 and 100 shots.

The events of the recent riot at Wongscha August 1st, are to plainly in your memory to need mention.

Whenever the time comes for taking testimony and collecting evidence to show that the Chinese Government has violated Article 3 of the Main Agreement, it can readily and conclusively be proven that they have never given us protection from the time that we first started our work in China. As you know, I received a telegram from our New York office telling me to immediately investigate and punish the violation of Article 3 of our Main Agreement so far as was concerned in the Wongscha Riot. I have written you an official letter asking that you take this matter in hand and I sincerely hope that it can be pushed and in this case at least, shown that our employees and property were maliciously attacked by a riotous mob which was created through no fault of ours. I have no authority from my Company to ask investigations into these various riots of which I have told you, in the past, but I sincerely hope that I will be allowed and instructed to collect evidence and prove the statements that I have made in this letter.

Very respectfully,

Signed. C. W. Mead,

Acting-Engineer-in-Chief.

No. 480. CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

Canton, China, April 16th, 1904.

His Excellency Tsan,

Viceroy of the Two Kwangs.

Your Excellency:

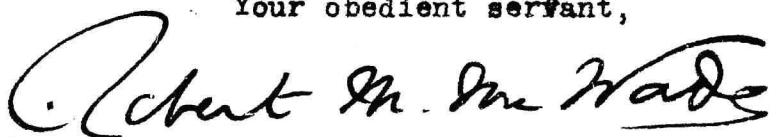
I have the honor to bring to your attention the enclosed correspondence embodying the Arbitration Report on the claims for the looting of the American foremen's boat in the Chai Bin Riot, on December 23rd, 1903.

A perusal of Col. Pinkston's report will show that he and the Arbitrator appointed by H. E. Li Tsun, have gone into the matter exhaustively. They have materially reduced the amount of the losses to be paid, and give substantial reasons therefor. I take pleasure in endorsing the report of the Arbitrators and ask you to compel the immediate payment, through me, of the amount of damages fixed by them.

With assurances of profound esteem.

I am, Excellency,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

Enclosures: as stated.

IMPERIAL CHINESE RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

Canton-Hankow Railway.

Canton, March 23rd, 1904.

Dear Sir:-

I herewith forward to you report of Colonel Pinkston
as regards the looting of foremen's boats at Chai Bin riot of
December 13th, 1903.

Very respectfully,

Signed. C. W. Mead,

ENGINEER)IN)CHIEF.

HON. Robert M. McWade,

U. S. Consul General,

Canton.

IMPERIAL CHINESE RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

Canton, Hankow Railway.

Canton, March 22nd, 1904.

Captain:

In compliance with the instructions contained in your letter of the 14th instant, deputizing me to make an investigation and report, in conjunction with a party appointed by H. E. Li Taotai, upon certain claims submitted by Mr. C. H. Farnham Division Engineer, Sam Shui Division, by our foremen who were looted at Chai Bin December 13th, last by riotous native coolies in that vicinity, I have the honor to report as follows:)

On the 15th instant Captain Ting Ching Shen, Secretary to the Viceroy and in charge of the 3rd Co. of Railroad Guards under H. E. Li Taotai, met me in this office and together we went over the report of the Division Engineer (Mr. Farnham) and the claims submitted by him. It was decided to visit the scene of the late trouble with a view to arriving at a better understanding of the status of the case presented for our investigation and report. This we did on the 20th. instant meeting at Chai Bin Mr. Farnham, Resident Engineer Muller, General Foreman Van Allen and Foreman Congden. This latter gentleman was at the time of the riot, and is still, in charge of the carpenter shops materials and tools of the Company at that point and was one of the victims of the mob to the extent of losing all his clothing and money. All of these gentlemen were on the ground during the riot and were eye witnesses of all or in part of the doings of the mob and they explained to Captain Shen and myself the cause of the trouble and the action of the mob when once set in motion, which with a small beginning, increased in a short time to thousands of infuriated coolies, whose movements only ceased when there was nothing more to destroy or loot. From their statements it seems that the troops on guard either sympathized with

the mob or were panic stricken, for they threw away or gave their guns to them; shed their uniforms and either escaped or mingled with the crowd. Hence were no protection to the foreign employes or the Company's storehouses, property etc., all of which was either carried away or burned up. The employes and the troops as well were living in house boats moored in the river and occupied a distance of some 300 yards from a point some 50 yards above the carpenter shops to about 250 yards below, and company and private (that is boats individually hired by the men) "house" and "flower" boats were intermingled in this compass, but the mob made no distinction as they smashed and looted all alike as they came to them, while the foremen were driven from their boats into and across the river where they made their way to the Division Engineer's Head quarters boats moored on the main ot Pat Shan River. The foreign employes who sustained losses are summarized as follows:-

				Amount claimed	
Chas B. Bailey,	Foreman,	employed Aug. 14,	@ \$75.00	\$407.30	M.
F. M. Key,	"	" Oct. 3,	60.00	516.00	G
J. L. Congdon,	"	" " 8,	85.00	235.00	
				70.00	M.
J. Kraft,	"	" " 20,	75.00	190.00	Mex.
				700.00	Gold.
C. H. Winsor,	"	" Nov. 5,	60.00	108.60	
A. Mohamed	"	" " 30,	50.00	40.00	Mex.
T. H. Williams,	"	" Dec. 3,	60.00	12.00	Gold.
C. H. Pearsall	"	" Dec. 7,	60.00	401.25	
C. J. Bray, Blacksmith,	"	" " 10,	75.00	32.00	Mex.
				726.00	Gold.
J. Keefe	Foreman	" " 19th	50.00	160.00	Mex.

Total amount in Local Currency. \$6387.79

There seems to be no question as to the claimants having suffered losses from the hands of the rioters, the only question is as to the value thereof, which we have no means of determining further than the statements of the men submitted by Mr. Farnham. Examining these it is found that some of the items do

not appear to be actual losses, as a soldiers "discharge" and "final papers", these may be duplicated by request to proper U. S. Officials. Again, the terms "valuable papers" and "curios" appear too obscure or indefinite to become items of adjudication. However, it would seem that these claimants have right and justice on their side and being innocent of the cause of inciting the coolies to taking matters in their own hands, they should be entitled to some recourse for losses sustained and it would seem that they should be reimbursed therefore accordingly. Hence, without inviting any reason for prejudicing their cases, it is suggested that settlement based upon the following allowance to each claimant would be accepted and thus obviate engendering any unnecessary acrimonious feelings by long judicial litigation.-

	<u>Mexican Currency.</u>
Chas. B. Bailey	\$250.00
F. M. Key,	350.00
J. L. Congdon	350.00
J. Kraft	350.00
C. H. Winsor	200.00
A. Mohamed	40.00
T. H. Williams	25.00
C. H. Pearsall	350.00
C. J. Bray	350.00
J. Keefe	100.00

Total \$2365.00

This allowance is about 33-1/3% of the claims, after eliminating amounts charged for valuable papers, curios, etc.

In arriving at these conclusions it may not be amiss to invite attention to the fact that the origin and prime cause of the riot and raid upon quiet citizens is fully explained by Mr. Farnham, Division Engineer of the Sam Shui Division in his report herewith. On pages 4 and 5 he explains beyond question the cause of the disturbance and the responsibility therefor, and sets forth in no uncertain terms that neither this Company nor its employees were in any way responsible for the outbreak. On page 7 he expresses the belief that "if we had a competent guard

well armed and well disciplined, that they could immediately have stopped this disturbance and that we would not have lost one hour's time on the work", ~~with~~ which statement again conclusively exonerates the Company and its employes of any blame for the disturbance and ~~the~~ subsequent damages and losses. On page 8, as regards these claims, Mr. Farnham says, - "I have no doubt that these accounts are substantially correct for I do know that nearly all the foremen living in the bouseboats near the carpenter shop lost practically all they had and only got away with what they were wearing at that time, which was naturally their roughest clothes. The prices which they have placed opposite the articles lost are undoubtedly as it should be, the amount which would be necessary to replace the same article either in Canton or HongKong". It is because of the unequivocal statements set forth by an unprejudiced official of this Company, who was on the ground at the time of the ript and therefore none more competent to know and judge of all the facts of this case, that we are led to suggest in the interest of harmony and good will the above basis of settlement of these claims, provided always that the claimants are disposed to accept same as a final adjustment of their claims in full of all demands.

As regards the claim of Mr. W. R. Reber, of the Engineer Corps, stationed at Five Eye, for loss of trunk and contents ~~therein~~-in, amounting to \$220.00 gold, stolen by burglar from his houseboat on the night of December 28th, last, an action appears to be necessary, as the loss is liable to occur to any of us and if we cannot aid the authorities to catch the thief must stand the loss the same as if it occurred in New York or London. We one there would ever think of asking the City or State or Government to reimburse them for such loss.

Very respectfully,

Signed.

Capt. C. W. Mead,
Chief Engineer,
Canton-Hankow Ry.

Wm. M. Pinkston,
Chief Clerk.

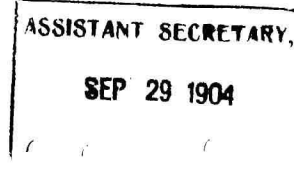
Despatch from H. E. Tsen, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 5th day 3rd moon concerning the robbery at Chai Bin, the claim for which has been reduced to a great extent &c. contents of which have my attention.

In reply I beg to inform you that I will ask the Railway Bureau to discriminately deal with the matter.

dated 23rd day 3rd moon.

the 8th May , 1904.



No. 418.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, August 28th 1904.

Mr.

Robert C. McWade

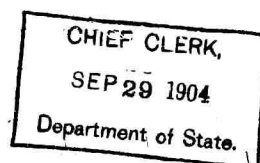
To the Department of State.

Subject:

Latest outrage by natives near
Wangsha.

Abstract of Contents.

In re recent riots at Wangsha



No. 418.

Consulate-General of the United States.

Canton, China, August 28th 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loonis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, copy of my despatch No 157 to Minister Corgex at Peking, concerning the latest outrage by natives at Station 40-50, about half a mile from Wongsha, the Canton terminus of the American Canton-Hankow Railway.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert M. Mc Wadde
U.S. Consul General.

No.157. CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

Canton, China, August 23rd, 1904.

Hon. Edwin H. Conger,

U. S. Minister,

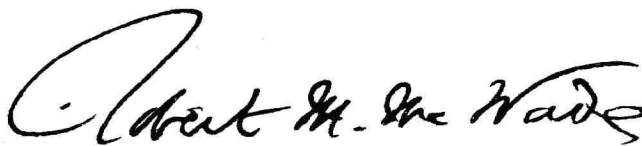
Peking, China.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose for your information copy of a despatch, which I have just forwarded to His Excellency Tsen, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs. The despatch is accompanied by an official report by Acting First Assistant Engineer Holmes concerning the latest outrage by natives at station 40 - 50, which is on the main line of the American Canton-Hankow Railway and about half a mile from Wongsha, the Canton terminus of that railway.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

Enclosures as stated.

No. 621. CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

Canton, China, August 23rd, 1904.

His Excellency Tsen,

Viceroy of the Two Kwangs.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor herewith to bring to your attention another outrage committed by natives on the night of August 22nd, 1904, when they raided a pile driver outfit near station 40 - 50 about half a mile from Wongsha, the Canton terminus of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

It is plain from ^{ee} ~~this~~ continued outrages and ^e ~~depradations~~, that the railroad guards placed to protect the Railroad property are in efficient. It is equally plain, from the frequency of this trouble and the inadequacy and in competency of the Railway guards that the Military official in charge is largely to blame. I enclose for your perusal and information an official report on this outrage, presented by Mr. N. M. Holmes, Acting First Assistant Engineer, American Canton-Hankow Railway. Again I feel it ^u ~~incumbent~~ upon me to ^a ~~urge~~ upon Your Excellency the ~~advisability~~ ^a ~~advisability~~, and propriety of ^{the} ~~prompt~~ arrest, trial and severe punishment of the malefactors.

With assurances of profound esteem.

I am, Your Excellency,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

One enclosure.

IMPERIAL CHINESE RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

Canton-Hankow Ry.

Canton, August 23rd, 1904.

The Honorable Robert M. McWade,
U. S. Consul General,
Canton, China.

Sir:-

I wish to report to you that on the night of August 22nd between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. a number of Chinese made a raid on the pile driver outfit, which is located at Station 40 - 50. They completely destroyed this pile driver, breaking it into pieces such that it is now absolutely useless and another driver will have to be made before further work can be done. It is suspected that this injury was done by the inhabitants of Pun Tong, but we have no positive information since the watchman who was on duty, came to the place on hearing the disturbance only in time to see the parties disappearing who had committed the depredation.

We have much trouble with various Chinese in the neighborhood of Wongsha, who are constantly committing depredations of various kinds. They are continually stealing bolts, nuts, etc., and any other material which they can get away with without being detected.

Threats have been made at various times toward the destruction of our property and both here and on the Sam Shui Division certain unsuccessful efforts have been made at different times toward the fulfilling of the above threats.

It was but a few days ago, when riding over the Sam Shui Division on one of the work trains, we ran on to an open switch which some person had opened half way and then blocked in that position with a piece of iron with the evident intention

of derailing the train. We were riding down on an open flat car with an engine in the rear of the train and observed the condition of this switch before reaching it, stopped the train, removed the obstruction, closed the switch, and passed on.

This is simply an example of certain efforts which seem to be made by some class of Chinese with the evident attempt to cause us a serious loss of either life or property or both, and I would respectfully request that representations be made to the proper authorities to the effect that the persons who are endeavoring to perpetrate these deeds may be sought out and punished.

Very respectfully,
Signed. M. N. Holmes,

Acting First Assistant Engineer,
Canton-Hankow Railway
Canton.

No. 419.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, August 26th 1904.



Mr. Robert M. McWade,

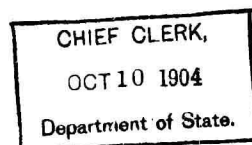
To the Department of State.

Subject:

United Circular Report.

Abstract of Contents.

*Encs to Mrs. McWade
OCT 10 1904
Jee*



No. 419

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, August 26th. 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

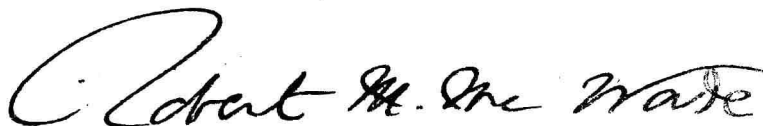
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for the information of the Department Arnhold Karberg & Co's Silk Circular issued today.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.



No. 420.

Consulate-General of the United States,

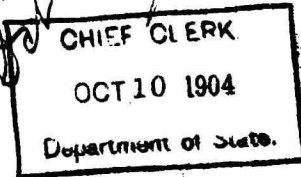
Canton, China, *Sept 31st, 1904.*

Mr. *Robert M. McWade,*

To the Department of State.

Subject:

*To Mr. McWade with original
encs Oct 11/04 file*



Rates of Postage - Parcel Post.

Abstract of Contents.

Sept 22

No. 420.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, August 31st , 1904 .

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Through the courtesy of the Hon: the British Post Master General, at HongKong, I have received the enclosed printed Circular detailing the Rates of Postage --- Parcel Post.

This Circular will supplement that which I forwarded to you in my No. 414, dated August 17th, 1904, with a request for its transmission to our General Post Office Department, Washington.

I have the honor to suggest that the accompanying Circular shall also be submitted to that Department, for its information.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

One Enclosure.

W 1

No. 421.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, Aug 31st 1904

Mr. Robert C. McWade,

To the Department of State.

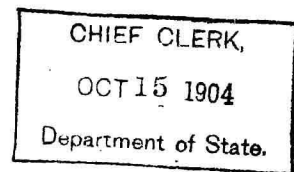
Subject:

Printed Market Report

Abstract of Contents.



*File
rec'd
Oct 17*



No. 421.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, August 31st, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for the information of the Department, Arnhold, Karberg & Co.'s Fortnightly Market Report issued today.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

One Enclosure.

422
No. 422.



Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, Sept 1st, 1904.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

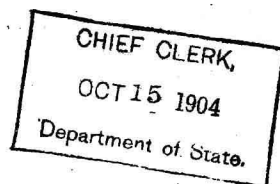
Subject:

*Ans by form
Oct. 15/04
free*

Printed Circular to all Americans,

Abstract of Contents.

*in re^{to} taxation and the stamping
of Title Deeds to houses and other
property in the province of Kwangtung*



No. 422.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, September 1st, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

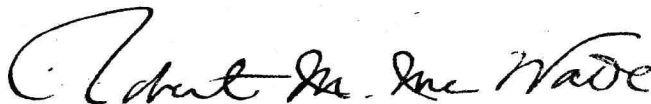
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor, herewith, to enclose a printed copy of a Circular which I am sending to all American Missionaries, Merchants, Manufacturers, &c: within this jurisdiction. It relates almost entirely to taxation and the stamping of Title Deeds to house and other property in the Province of Kwang Tung and is one of the most important that has been issued from the Viceregal Yamen for several years. I also enclose a printed copy in Chinese of the Original Document which I have received from His Excellency Tsen, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

Two Enclosures.

Consulate General of the United States.

Canton, China, August 31st, 1904.

Rev: and Dear Sir:

I have just received the following despatch from His Excellency Tsen, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, relative to Taxation and stamping of Title Deeds to house and other property in the Province of Kwang Tung:—

Despatch from H. E. Tsen, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs.

Your Honor:

I beg to inform you that in regard to the Taxation and the stamping of title deeds to all field, house and other property in the Province of Kwang Tung a new regulation has been adopted for the use of a Triplicate stamped form for that purpose.

In those Treaty Ports where foreigners may have purchased any land or house, or in the interior where a missionary may have purchased any land or other property, the regulations must be strictly observed.

His Honor the Provincial Treasurer has sent me some rules (7 in all) for my examination which I have approved and submitted to the Throne to be recorded.

Enclosed I have the honor to send you a copy of same for your kind perusal.

Please notify all your foreign merchants and missionaries to comply with the said Regulations.

His Excellency enclosed in his despatch a new Regulation adopting the use of a Triplicate stamped form, which at his instance has been submitted to the Throne.

The matters concerned are of such importance that I hasten to place them before you with a request that you and all our Missionaries, within your district, will consider them carefully and give me your practical views thereon at as early a date as convenient.

I am, Rev: and Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. McWade,

U. S. Consul General.

Enclosure:—

Regulation in Chinese with translation attached.

Translation of a document sent to

Hon. R. M. McWADE, U. S. Consul General,

by

H.E. the Viceroy.

Translation by Rev. A. A. FULTON,

of the

American Presbyterian Mission,
Canton, China.

In order to devise a consistent plan to secure just receipts from the stamping of deeds the Treasurer requested the Viceroy to send a petition to the Emperor in reference to this matter.

The Viceroy complied with the request of the Treasurer, and the Imperial reply was received on the 4th day of the 12th month of the 29th year of Kwong-Su. The Viceroy states: "On the 4th day of the 12th month of the 29th year of Kwong-Su an urgent warrant came from the Board of War, together with a communication from the Head of the Council of State. This communication states that on the 6th day of the 11th month of the 29th year of Kwong-Su an Imperial Decree was published the substance of which is as follows;

The affairs of State at the present time are in a very critical condition. A hundred matters of importance press for settlement. The Imperial Treasury is drained.

Without rice how can we prepare a meal? If a remedy for this crisis is not speedily sought, the future of the country will be in a most dangerous condition. All classes are involved in peril, and we dare not contemplate the future. During the past few years silver has greatly depreciated, and this depreciation is not confined to any single Province. Heretofore the Provinces have paid taxes in cash, and hence every District has enriched itself by the appreciation in the cost of cash. Not only have the District Officials received an excess, but of the money which they have received not one tenth has found its way into the Imperial Treasury. Every District is getting rich, and these Officials, in much complacency, regard with undisturbed feelings our manifold deficiencies.

By deliberately pursuing a wrong course, you are far from a state of peace. Not only are the Minor Officials acting in a corrupt manner, but the Viceroys and Governors palliate the offences of the lower Officials by giving to them, occasionally, the gains which come from lucrative posts, and not sending such excess of these same posts to meet the needs of the Treasury at Peking.

They do not seem to know that the country is standing on the edge of a precipice. You Viceroys and Governors have greatly enjoyed the Imperial favor. How can you patiently consent to indemnify lower officials while the Imperial Fount is in deep distress?

For this condition of things you are hereby rebuked. You are commanded to enquire carefully into the condition of all lucrative posts, and all just excess of receipts must be returned to the Imperial Treasury. Also you must put into proper shape all deeds on houses and lands which are subject to stamp tax. The yearly income from these taxes must be clearly stated by each Province, and a detailed account sent to Peking. On account of their poverty the Provinces of San Keung, Kan Suk, Kwai Chau, and the Three Eastern Provinces are exempt from this requirement.

The provinces of Kwang Tung and Kong So must pay each, yearly, the sum of 350,000 taels on account of receipts from stamping deeds. Peking Province, and Sz Chun Province must pay each, yearly, the sum of 300,000 taels; Shan Tung, Ho Nam, Kong Sai, Chik Kong, U Nam, U Pak, each Province 200,000 taels; On Fai 150,000 taels;

— 2 —

Shan Sai, Shem Sai, Wan Nam, Kwong Sai, Fak Kin each Province 100,000 taels. The sum total required from these Provinces is 3,200,000 taels.

We know there are trying conditions in each Province, but the remedy is in your hands, and the money which you unjustly extort from the people will go a long way in replenishing our Treasury. No abatement will be allowed from the sums demanded from each Province.

Much money is wasted in practices that are bad, and the bad officials try to buy favor of the High Officials, and the good officials are forced into competition with their bad ones, and not only is money wasted but healthy incentive to official duty is seriously weakened. Great trials are a test of fortitude, and when such tests are endured the best results will surely follow.

If the minor officials are to walk in the path of rectitude, the High Officials must set the example, and the practice of illicit methods will disappear.

By husbanding the small sums of money, and making good all deficiencies, large sums will accrue to our benefit.

But in case there should be indifference on your part in reference to this matter, the required sums from each Province will not be supplied, and the responsibility for this remissness will rest with you.

Let this Decree be brought to the notice of all the High Officials in every Province."

A copy of this Decree was sent to the Viceroy, who gave the same to the Treasurer. Now I, the Treasurer, have found that the yearly income from the stamping of deeds is an item that should go to the credit of the Imperial Treasury.

In this Province the taxable lands under military tenure, together with all other lands and houses, when sold, were subject from the 6th year of the Reign of the Emperor Tung Chi to stamp tax, and the amount required from this source was 100,000 taels. Every District was responsible for a specified sum. If any excess, that was to be given to the Viceroy. If any deficiency, it had to be made good. In other Provinces definite sums were not assigned.

From the 6th year of Tung Chi the receipts from the stamping of deeds diminished steadily.

I have made a careful examination into the cause of this deficiency. I find that the people do not bring their deeds to be stamped; and I also find that the magistrates are willing to take less than the regular fees, and retain the money thus fraudently obtained.

If this evil is to be eradicated, a thorough change must take place.

The law as set forth in the Statutes of the Great Pure Dynasty is as follows:

"The stamp-tax on lands and houses sold must be at the rate of 3 candareen for each tael of value, and a tax of 1 candareen each tael for expense of literary examinations, and one tenth of a candareen on account of waste in smelting of silver, but no stamp tax shall be required of those who only mortgage lands. Also, whoever sells houses and lands and do not have their deeds stamped shall receive 50 blows, and forfeit one half of the value of property sold. Also, whoever sells houses or lands must have on the deed stamped by the magistrate a paper provided by the Treasurer, which is properly numbered, and which gives in detail the value of the property sold together with the amount paid for stamping the deed.

Also, the limit of time for which fields or houses can be mortgaged is 10 years. When the ten years shall have expired the lands may be redeemed. In case they are not redeemed at the expiration of 10 years, the mortgagee must take the deed to the official to be stamped, and the property shall revert to the mortgagee.

In case the time is extended beyond 10 years and this is known to the Magistrate, he shall require payment, and inflict just punishment."

The above is the law as given in the Statutes of the Great Pure Dynasty.

On account of the license given by the above Statute many evasions have followed.

— 3 —

Deceitful practices have arisen. In many cases the people do not bring deeds to be stamped, or affirm that the property was obtained on mortgage, and not by purchase, or they do not give the full price paid, or wait until engaged in litigation before bringing deeds to be stamped, in order to avoid punishment. Because of these practices the receipts from stamping deeds has seriously diminished.

But much trouble arises out of the fact that people do not get their deeds stamped.

Hereafter the Treasurer will not furnish a paper to be attached to the deed stamped, but will use a triple form of deed to be supplied to all magistrates, who will sell the same to the people to be used in stamping deeds, and thus avoid much confusion.

Mortgage deeds will also be subject to the same rule. According to the former rule a tax of a little more than 4 candareens on every tael was due, but in the Kwang Tung Province a wide dissimilarity prevails in the Districts, some Districts assessing as much as 7 or 8 candareens for each tael of property sold. Hence few stamped their deeds, or waited until the magistrate was about to vacate his Office when a reduction was made from the regular price. Without a fixed price the people were encouraged to wait until the magistrate was about to resign his post in order to get the reduced price for stamping their deeds.

Now a binding rule is enacted, and henceforth the price of stamping deeds of all houses and lands sold shall be at the rate of 6 candareen for each tael of value, and no additional extra tax shall be required.

In reference to houses and lands that have been mortgaged the cost of stamping the deeds shall be 3 candareens for one tael in value, and this without any regard to time limit of the mortgage deeds. By the new enactment a compromise has been reached which is both reasonable and just.

If the regulations are carefully followed, and capable men superintend the management of this department, great gains will accrue to the Treasury, and the people will be relieved of much anxiety.

These enactments have been made with great discrimination, and will be strictly enforced. Willingness on the part of the people to comply with these rules will be appreciated, but insubordination will be severely dealt with.

Because this regulation is applicable to all parts of the Province it is necessary that it have the sanction of law to the end that it may be firmly established, and carefully observed.

In reference to the lucrative posts held by certain minor officials, I do not now make any report but will defer such report until after a careful investigation shall have been made.

But now I publish 6 regulations for the inspection of the High Officials, and await their instruction.

I ask that you scrutinize these in detail, and forward the same to the Emperor for approval, which is, of course, a most proper thing to be done.

On receipt of the Imperial approval a central bureau shall be established in Canton, under the charge of qualified deputies who shall be held responsible for all receipts. This also ought to be made known to you.

In addition to informing the Viceroy and Governor I publish this Official document, and trust it may be strictly complied with.

First Rule.—The deeds for stamping shall be of two kinds, one kind for use in stamping property value that has been mortgaged, and the other for use in stamping the value of property which has been sold.

Each kind shall consist of 3 parts. The first part is called the deed paper; the second is for official use and inspection, and the third part shall be returned to the Treasurer.

These 3 kinds must be in proper form, and to be supplied by the Treasurer. The papers shall state first, the reasons for the new regulations, and then shall follow certain specifications as to former methods of stamping deeds. The deeds shall be numbered, and the stamp affixed to the number, and then the deeds thus prepared shall be sent to all magistrates who shall sell the same to those who may need to use them.

Magistrates shall require the names of seller and buyer, the mortgager and mortgagee, and the middleman, both surnames and given names, to be written out on the deed, and also a written statement as to extent of ground sold, and number of houses sold or mortgaged, and the locality, together with the price of land sold or mortgaged.

Immediately after the purchase of the paper the stamp tax must be paid, and the magistrate will affix the stamp, and the value of the land must be written in the middle of the deed, and then all possibility of fraud is excluded.

One part of the triple form shall be retained by the person paying the tax, and one part retained by the magistrate, and the third part be sent to the Treasurer.

Hereafter no need will arise for the use of the old form of deed, and all magistrates having such forms on hand are requested to send the same to the Treasurer.

Second Rule.—These deeds shall be distributed by the magistrates to the various heads of the markets for sale to the people. In case there are localities far removed from the markets and prominent localities, the deeds may be given to honest shops for disposal to those who may need to use the same.

The shops shall keep a book for recording names of seller and buyer, together with locality and price of lands and houses.

At the end of every month this book must be sent to the magistrate for inspection. Persons who buy deed paper, and do not appear to pay stamp tax, shall be sought, and thus it will be difficult to enact frauds of any kind in this matter.

Magistrates at the expiration of their appointments shall leave a clear statement as to deeds stamped for inspection of their successors, and thus avoid trouble in this matter.

Third Rule.—As to price of stamping deeds. We find that formerly there were 3 kinds of deeds, and that the price of stamping varies, being cheaper when the official was about to vacate his office.

Even in Districts contiguous the price was not the same, varying in amount from 2 to 7 candareens per tael.

Now we have a fixed price which is 6 candareens per tael for land sold, and 3 candareens for land mortgaged. Every official must send the 3d part of the triple deed to the Treasurer together with the money that may be due.

If any variation appears the magistrate shall be held responsible. Coined money being now the standard all money due must be forwarded in that coin, and no extra charges will be allowed.

Penalties for defrauding in these matters.

Fourth Rule.—The old practice was to wait 10 years before requiring the mortgaged property deed to be stamped, but those who sold property were required to stamp the deed as soon as the sale was made, and in case of violation a penalty was inflicted.

On account of this difference the people used deceit. Frequently after selling property the deeds were not brought to be stamped, and when the case was investigated a fraudulent deed was produced which affirmed that the property was only mortgaged.

Often the price of the sale of land was falsely stated, or the deed was not produced until the parties were involved in litigation, and then they were stamped to enable them to escape punishment.

For these reasons the income from stamping deeds has steadily diminished.

A triple form of deed is now supplied for use in case of property that has been mortgaged, and the mortgagee must have the deed stamped, but the price is only one half the price required for stamping the deeds of property that has been sold.

In the case of the sale of a piece of property that has been mortgaged, the mortgage deed must be returned to the magistrate who will refund the cost of stamping the same. All deeds stamped previous to the 29th year of the reign of Kwong Su shall not be subject to these regulations. These regulations shall go into force from the 30th year of Kwong Su, and all deeds for property both mortgaged and sold shall comply with these rules. The deeds must be stamped as soon as the money is paid on property either mortgaged or sold. Those deeds which have not been stamped previous to this year must be stamped within 6 months from the first month of this year of Kwong Su.

The oldest deeds must be stamped even though the name of the middle-man is not known. No deed shall be considered of any value which is not stamped according to above regulations.

In case the deed is not brought to be stamped the magistrate shall make an investigation, and on deposition of the buyer or seller, or the mortgager or the mortgagee or the middle-man the deed shall be stamped,

and a fine imposed equivalent in value to one half of the property sold or mortgaged, and the informer shall be rewarded.

Any additional small matters not set forth in the above will be written in detail on the triple forms, and notice given by special edict from the Treasurer.

Penalties for extortion on part of Yamen employees.

Fifth Rule.—We find in reference to stamping deeds that the magistrates have been demanding a sum in addition to the regular fee for stamping, and that the clerks have demanded slight perquisites, but no definite amount is stated.

It is enacted that the price of a deed for stamping purpose shall be one dollar, in case of property sold, and 50 cents in case of property mortgaged.

Of this money four tenths may be retained for each deed sold, and six tenths must be forwarded to the Treasurer to pay for expense of printing. Of the money received for stamping deeds one twentieth may be given to the clerks, but in case of any extortion on their part they are to be punished. The magistrate may retain one tenth of the money received for stamping deeds, and the remainder must be sent to the Treasurer.

Rewards and penalties.

Sixth Rule.—These rules are enacted in order to avoid confusion, and to increase the receipts from the stamping of deeds, and a difference must be made between those magistrates who are diligent, and those who are indifferent and slack.

A definite sum from this source must be raised in each District.

If that sum is regularly forthcoming, no complaint will be made.

If any excess in that sum is received, due note will be made, and this shall go to the credit of the magistrate. If any shortage occurs, this must be made good, and the magistrate will be cashiered.

In reference to property sold or mortgaged to Citizens and subjects of Foreign countries.

Lastly.—In Treaty Ports all property rented in perpetuity, or purchased for Church purposes, or for the purpose of deriving income is, according to Treaty stipulations, subject to the enactment which requires deeds to be stamped.

The triple form of deed is to be used, and when thus stamped shall be legal proof of rightful possession. The tax for stamping such deeds shall be at the rate of 6 candareens for each tael paid for the property.

In case of stamping such deeds the magistrate shall state clearly that the tax paid is in conformity with Treaty Rights, and shall record this on the deed, in order to avoid all misunderstanding.



[illegible]

頭品頂戴廣東等處承宣布政使司爲變通整頓稅契擬議試辦章程詳請

奏咨立案事光緒二十九年十二月初九日奉

憲台會札開光緒二十九年十二月初四日准

兵部火票遞到

軍機大臣字寄光緒二十九年十一月初六日奉

上諭現在國步艱虞百廢待舉而庫儲一空如洗無米何能爲炊如不設法經營將大局
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徵丁漕各州縣浮收甚多而應征之房田契稅報解者什不及一各州縣身擁厚貲

坐視國家獨爲其難稍具天良當必有惻然不安者在各督撫每以保全優缺優差
留爲調劑地步不肯實力清釐而不知國勢阨危大小臣工奚能常享安樂該督撫
等受恩深重又何忍因見好屬吏至負朝廷著自光緒三十年始責成各督撫將該
屬優缺優差浮收款目澈底確查酌提歸公并將房田契稅切實整頓歲增之款各
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年二十五萬兩河南江西浙江湖北湖南各省每年各二十萬兩安徽省每年十五
萬兩山西陝西雲南廣西福建各省每年各十萬兩以上計十六省通共每年派定

三百二十萬兩各該省地方情形實有爲難准其在本省各項原有中飽陋規內酌量籌補必需籌足定額爲度不准稍有短欠至各州縣無名之費不肖者相率逢迎餽送賢者亦不免酬應辦差鬪靡誇奢侈泰無度不但虛耗物力抑且敗壞官箴當創鉅痛深之時宜勵管胆臥薪之志該督撫等務當整躬率屬痛予禁除其所節省當亦不少如此認真釐剔何患鉅欸難籌倘仍玩愒因循習常蹈故致定額欸解不足數定惟該督撫等是問將此通諭知之欽此遵

旨寄信前來等因到院行司奉此伏查稅契爲歲入正欸粵東民屯田房稅契自同治六年奉行

奏定每年通省以十萬兩爲額各州縣按日勻徵均有定額長徵批解短徵賠補與他省儘徵儘解情形不同乃自同治六年以後收數日益短絀本司悉心考察得其致弊之由在民則匿契不稅在官則短價私徵欲求杜絕弊端不得不變通成法查定例田房稅契每產價一兩徵稅額銀三分科場銀一分火耗銀二厘二毫又凡典買田宅不稅契者皆五十契內田宅價錢一半入官又凡民間活契典當田房一概免其納稅又凡置買田地房屋州縣官於原契後粘給司頒契尾編列號數於後幅司印處大書契價稅銀數目又民人典當田房契載年分以十年爲率限滿聽贖如原業力不能贖聽典主報稅過割執業倘於契內多載年分一經發覺追交稅銀治罪

各等語買賣與典按例文稍有區別民間即巧爲避就往往置買田宅延不印稅一經查出即另紙偽造以買作典或短寫契價臨訟投稅俾免究罰稅項日絀悉由於此既不印稅無從過割而錢糧詭寄之弊與詞訟紛爭之端亦因之俱起現擬停發司頒契尾改用三聯契紙發交各州縣賣給民間分別填寫以清其源並徵典按活契稅價以杜取巧例定稅額每產價銀壹兩統計徵收銀四分有零而粵省各州縣徵收稅價向章有定至七捌分者平時鮮有完納必俟交卸時減價始肯投稅辦理參差不齊徒長民間隱匿覬覦之風現擬酌定劃一稅價每產價銀壹兩徵收洋銀陸分不必另立稅科耗羨名目典按活契不論年限每產價銀壹兩徵收洋銀叁

分似此酌中定價簡而易行果能實事求是得人而理於庫儲既有裨益於民間亦無煩擾夫議章貴簡而防範不能不密行法可恕而勸懲不得不嚴事關變通成例自應先行立案以昭詳慎除優缺優差另行確查核議詳請示遵外理合將整頓稅契妥定章程陸條列摺呈候

憲台訓示是否可行應請核明

奏咨立案實爲公便再此案候奉批示後擬即在清佃局內設立全省稅契總局仍責

成清佃各員兼辦以省經費而專責成合併陳明除詳
督撫憲外爲此備由同清摺具呈伏乞

詳施行

計呈章程清摺一扣

一詳兩院另具簡文

謹將酌議試辦契紙章程列摺呈請

憲鑒

計開

一頒發契紙應分別絕賣典按兩項每紙擬用三聯一曰契紙一曰存查一曰契報
由司飭匠造印先列簡明案由次照民間向來通行賣契典按字句逐一刊定編列

號數於騎縫處用印頒發各州縣賣給買業按業之人飭令將買主賣主典主中証
姓名及所買所按田房畝數間數四至丈尺坐落土名價銀數目逐一填寫仍俟投
稅時再行加蓋縣印並於騎縫處填明契價銀數以免大頭小尾弊端存查留縣契
根繳司以備查核向用契尾應即停發各州縣已領未用之契尾勒限文到日繳銷
以清界限

一售賣契紙責成各州縣分發該處鄉墟粮站售賣其向無粮站及離站較遠之處
購買不便即妥覓鄉墟殷實店戶分頭代賣遇賣出契紙之時該經手之人即向買
紙者問明買主賣主典主姓名里居及所交易係何處產業登記簿據每賣一紙即

登記一欸按月繳縣倘逾限不稅卽按址催繳應不致有所隱匿遇有交卸卽列冊申報移交後任查照接收以免弊混

一核定稅價查各州縣稅契向有大小價及平時定價與卸事時減價之別稅數多寡不同卽隣封接壤價亦互異每產價一兩有徵銀二三分至七八分不等者現擬一律酌中核定絕賣契價每兩徵洋銀六分典按契價每兩徵洋銀叁分各州縣徵收積有成數卽連契根批解赴司統名爲稅價銀兩不必再分額奏科耗名目司中按契根產價核計查有侵欺卽行叅處惟徵收既用洋銀各州縣儘徵儘解業已涓滴歸公其紋水解費併准一律免繳

一嚴辦匿稅查典按活契例限十年不贖始行印稅過割絕賣之契隱匿不稅查出究罰定例稍有區別民間卽巧爲避就往往置買田產延不印稅一經查出卽另紙

偽造以買作典或短寫契價臨訟投稅俾免究罰稅項短絀悉由於此現擬頒發三聯契紙凡典按之業均令買紙填寫照買契稅價減半完納收贖之日由贖主補回半稅銀兩如係先典後買准其於換用買契投稅時粘連典契扣抵半稅典契繳縣塗銷自此次定章之後除光緒二十九年以前已投稅各買契免議外自光緒三十年起無論買契典契必須購用三聯契紙填寫交易後卽行遵章分別過割投稅從前未稅之買契典契統限六個月內購換三聯契紙照樣騰寫粘連舊契查有年月

久遠中証無存者須註明並無偽造情弊一律遵章投稅過割如新契舊契均不依限買紙填寫印稅者不能作爲執業憑據一經查出並賣主按主中証首告得實勒令買紙印稅外仍照例以契價一半入官充賞查報首告之人其詳細辦法均于契紙內刊列并由司明白曉諭一體遵照

一嚴禁需索查稅契一項各州縣向有應得平餘各房書向有應得厘頭飯食等項

數目多寡並無一定現擬每契紙一張絕賣者售銀七錢五分典按者售銀三錢六分擬扣留四成作為經手售賣契紙辦公經費其餘六成解司撥作造紙工料費用又買契每產價一兩徵銀六分典契每產價一兩徵銀三分均扣留半成為書役飯

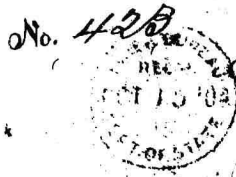
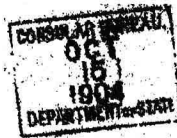
食燈油筆墨之需既給經費如該書役等向民間多索分文或串通舞弊查出盡法懲辦至地方官亦于稅銀項下酌提一成以資辦公餘均儘征儘解涓滴歸公

一酌定功過查現定稅契新章剔除官民積習儘征儘解既求稅有起色辦理勤惰自不能不分別勸懲擬請嗣後各州縣每年稅項除照原額數目解足查無弊竇者姑准免議其有於原定額解數目征解巨至一倍者記大功一次至二倍者記大功三次三倍至五倍者詳請奏獎征解不足原額者勒限賠足仍分別記過撤任查有弊端即行從嚴叅辦

一各國洋人在通商口岸承租屋地及教堂在內地置買公產照約均應立契投稅

由地方官蓋印交執與中國民間無異現在民間田房稅契既經改用三聯契紙則洋人教堂租地置產自應一律照辦其稅價銀兩應即比照民間賣契每兩征收洋銀陸分以昭公允此項契紙應責成各地方官查照條約妥晰填註不得稍涉含混致生轉轄

ms 2



Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, Sept 1, 1904.

Mr. Robert H. McWade,

To the Department of State.

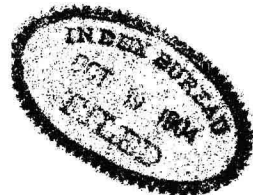
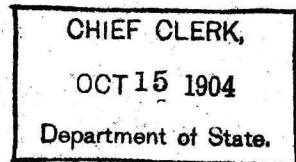
Subject:

to chair in chg.

usability of the American Service in Canton.

Ans by form Oct 18/04 file

Abstract of Contents.



No. 423.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, September 1st, 1904 .

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

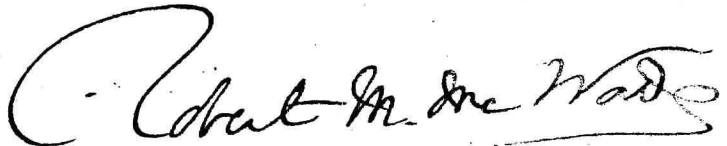
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

For your information I enclose herewith, an accurate
list of American Firms transacting business in Canton and its
vicinity and registered at this Consulate General.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

One Enclosure.

A M E R I C A N F I R M S.

January 31st, 1904. International Banking Corporation.

" " " Standard Oil Company of New York.

" " " Sperry Flour Company.

" " " Equitable Life Insurance Company.

" " " New York Life Insurance Company.

" " " American China Development Company.

" " " Singer Manufacturing Company.

" " " Jewett and Bent.

" " " Murray & Co.

" " " Lee Tung Yiu & Brothers,

" " " Pok Cheang Bank.

" " " Choo Cheong.

" " " Leung Yuen King.

" " " Kai Wo Company.

July 5th, " Purnell and Paget.

August 17th, " E. H. Murray.

" " " Canton and HongKong Ice and Cold Storage Coy.Ltd.

No. 424

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, Sept 8, 1904.

Mr. Robert H. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

United market Report.

Abstract of Contents.

CHIEF CLERK,
OCT 15 1904
Department of State.

No. 424.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, September 3rd, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

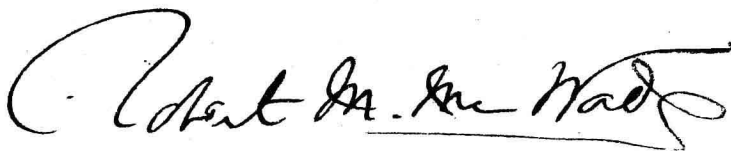
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for the information of the Department, Arnhold, Karberg & Co's Silk Circular issued today.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

One Enclosure.

g

No. 425.



File



Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, Sept. 5th, 1904.

Mr. Robert W. Mowder,

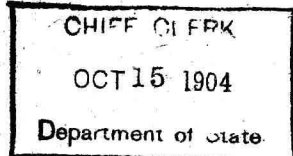
To the Department of State.

Subject:

*Give to Secy
Oct 17*

United Market Report

Abstract of Contents.



No. 425.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, September 5th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

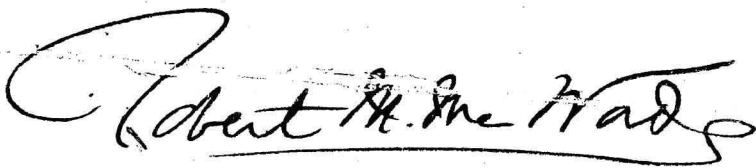
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for the information of the Department, Arnhold, Karberg & Co's Silk Piece Goods Circular dated August 31st, 1904, but issued today, September 5th, 1904.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Robert M. McAdams". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name of the sender.

U. S. Consul General.

One Enclosure.



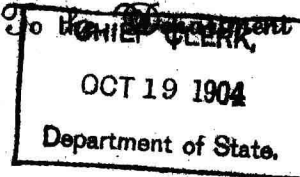
No. 426.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, Sept. 5th, 1904.

Mrs. Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State.



Subject:

*Write Mrs
Oct 19
File*

United Trade Report,
and price list.

Abstract of Contents.

No. 426.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, September 5th 1904

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

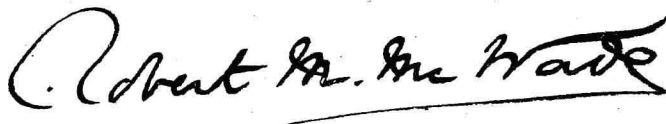
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for the information of the Department, Deacon & Co's Canton Market Report dated August 31st, 1904, but issued today, September 5th, 1904.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul General.

One Enclosure.

No. 427.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE



Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, Sept 5th, 1904.

Mr. Robert M. Melvade,

To the Department of State.

CHIEF CLERK,

OCT 19 1904

Department of State

Subject:

re Matting Industry.

J. M. Melvade
Oct 20/04

Abstract of Contents.

No. 427.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, September 5th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In continuation of my No. 395, dated July 20th, 1904, regarding the conditions relating to the Matting industry at Lin Tan, I have the honor to report that in consequence of my frequent and vigorous representations to His Excellency Tsen, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, and the local officials of the Lin Tan District, the disastrous strike there of the matting weavers has been to a large extent satisfactorily settled and the weavers have, almost all, returned to work.

As you are aware the Lin Tan matting is the best produced in South China, not alone in point of superior workmanship but also in excellence of designs and superiority and durability of the grasses used in its manufacture. A large remunerative trade has been built up in these mattings by our Merchants at home, especially in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, St Louis, Chicago, and San Francisco. The recent strike almost paralyzed this industry and gave an opportunity to enterprising native matting manufacturers in Canton, and its vicinity, of entering our home markets with an excellent imitation of the Lin Tan Mattings. So excellent is this imitation that its producers obtained good prices and are likely in time to send out equally as good an article as can be produced anywhere in the West River.

Upwards of 2,000 rolls of Lin Tan Matting have arrived

in Canton ready for transshipment by the dealers here to the
importers in the United States. The quotation^s vary but little
from those which I forwarded in my previous despatch on the
subject, and are about as follows:-

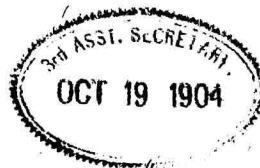
						(med.
2 yards jt.fancy. Fancy jtless unpalmed. Fancy jtless pal						
40/45 Lbs.	8	cents.	---	cents.	---	cents.
50/55 "	10	"	10	"	---	"
60/65 "	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	---	"
70/75 "	--	"	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
80/85 "	--	"	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
90/95 "	--	"	---	"	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Superfine	--	"	---	"	---	"
Damask	--	"	---	"	---	"

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert H. McWade

U. S. Consul General.



No. 429.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, Sept 8th, 1904.

Mr. Robert W. McWade

File

To the Department of State.

CHIEF-CLERK,

OCT 19 1904

Department of State.

Subject:

re use of "American" instead of United States.

Abstract of Contents.

No. 429.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, September 8th 1904 .

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

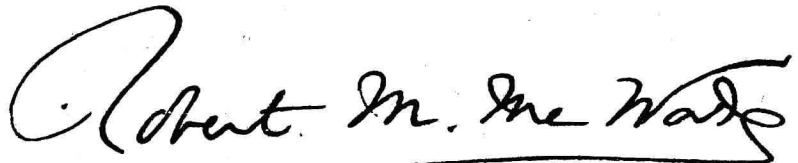
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor herewith to acknowledge the receipt of a Circular of Instructions from the Hon. Alvey A. Adee, Acting Secretary of State, informing me that hereafter in correspondence and in printing official stationery and in cutting new seals for the diplomatic and consular service the adjective used shall be "American" instead of "United States".

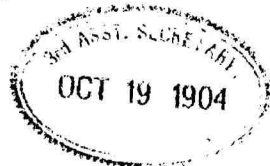
I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Robert M. McWade". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial 'R' and a long horizontal stroke at the end.

American Consul General.

No. 430.

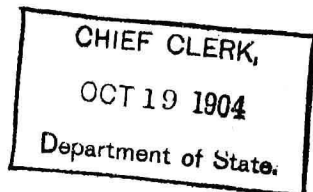


Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, Sept 8th, 1904.

Mr. Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State.



Subject:

Acknowledging receipt of despatch.

Abstract of Contents.



No. 430.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, September 8th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

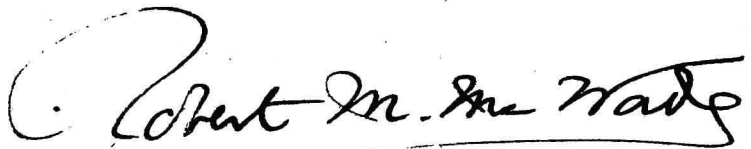
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

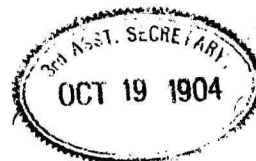
I have the honor herewith to acknowledge the receipt of your notification dated July 28th, 1904, that the Department is in receipt of a letter dated July 23rd, from the Acting Secretary of War, expressing thanks for Military Information concerning South China which I furnished to the Branch Office of the Military Information Division at Manila.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



American Consul General.



No. 431.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, Sept 9th 1904.

Mr. Robert M. McWade

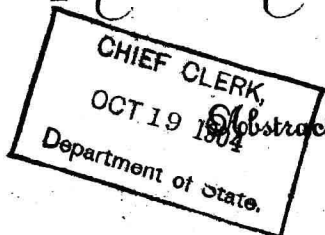
To the Department of State.

Subject:

*To Interior with
orig papers Oct 20/04*

file

re Canton Christian College



Abstract of Contents.

Interior?

14 Books, under separate cover.



No. 451.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, September 9th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I enclose for the information of the Department and of the general public at home, a communication which I have just received from my friend Andrew H. Woods, M. D., Acting President of the Canton Christian College, one of the largest and most pretentious educational institution^s in South China conducted by American Missionaries, who have volunteered for that purpose.

I enclose also two Catalogues^a and two Annual Reports of the College for whatever use you may see fit.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



American Consul General.

Enclosures as stated.

CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

Canton, China, September 9th, 1904.

Robert M. McWade, Esquire,
American Consul General,
Canton, China.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to present to you the following report of the organization, object, methods, means of support and present condition of the Canton Christian College:-

1. TEACHING STAFF:-

President, Rev. O. F. Winner, A.M., D.D. of WOOSTER UNIVERSITY.
Vice Pres. Andrew H. Woods, A.B., M.D. " UNIV. OF PENNSYLVANIA
College Treasurer, Clancey M. Lewis, S.B. of MASS. INST. OF TECHNOLOG
Olin D. Wannamaker, M.A. of HARVARD.
H. B. Graybill, A.B. of WASHINGTON & LEE UNIV.
Chas. K. Edmunds, ph/D. of JOHNS HOPKINS.
Chung Sing Hoh, Kui Yan, (Chinese M.A.)
Tsui Kom Tong.
Hui Chung Yung, Sau Tsoi, (Chinese A.B.)

2. ORGANIZATION:-

The College is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as an institution under the University of the State of New York.

The name was at first "The Christian College in China". This name was recently altered by a special act to "The Canton Christian College".

All funds are controlled by a body of Trustees in New York. This body is the governing body of the institution. A local body in Canton acts as an advisory committee. (Of general catalog, p.2)

3. GENERAL AIM:-

To give the best opportunity possible with the means at its disposal to the young men of South China to gain well rounded development. To this end athletic sports, gymnastic drill and gen-

eral physical training in hygiene and dietetics are rigorously carried out. The academic curriculum is chosen with the desire to create independent thinkers, rather than imitators of other men. Moral and religious training are kept on the broadest possible basis.

MORALS & RELIGION:-

The institution is non-sectarian. The best possible opportunity is given to each student to understand the historical facts, the ethics and the literature of Christianity. But no acceptance of these is demanded. Men of any creed are eligible for matriculation and no favor is shown to those of any religious or philosophic cult above

See Catalog. enclosed page 4.

that which is accorded to all.

FUNDS:- The total endowment of the institution is \$116,603;11, U. S. G. this sum is now invested in American securities and in property in Canton. The Trustees are now gradually increasing this amount to meet the expansion of the College. The interest from the endowment is supplemented annually by contributions, the necessity of such additions being apparent when the annual expenditure is compared with the income. Last year over \$1,000.00 U. S. G. were received from students for tuition, \$1,500.00 for board and rooms.

The self-respect of Chinese citizens is prompting them to rely less and less upon gifts from other lands. Opportunity will shortly be given to such men to add to the endowment of this institution.

F. PROPERTY:- A piece of land covering 30 acres on the island of Honam, east of Shameen about 3 miles. School and household furniture, chemical and physical laboratory apparatus. Library, English and Chinese. Total value ~~estimated at approximately~~ about \$1800 U. S. G. Temporary buildings to be used during the erec-

tion of permanent ones are now built on the property and will be occupied this fall.

STUDENTS:- The fundamental principle of the college is intensive rather than extensive; to educate thoroughly men who have the grit to resist the many glittering temptations on every side to get Western education in three years, though the number of such men will for a few years be small. The academic course offered in this college demands eight years of hard work. This year over 70* men applied for entrance. Chinese students show remarkable diligence and are about equal to the average American student in capacity.

CURRICULUM:- The course of study embraces all the branches ordinarily pursued in the best American Schools and colleges, except that Chinese classics are substituted for Latin and Greek. All western subjects are taught in the English language. A Complete outline of the course of study will be found in the catalog, pp 23 & 33.

At present all four years of the preparatory course are in operation. the Freshman college class will enter next March.

The Medical course will be available for students who have passed the Sophomore final examinations in the college. Departments of Mining and Civil Engineering, and of Pedagogy will be opened.

SPECIAL FEATURES:- Under the energetic management of Clancey M. Lewis, S.B. a thriving business department has been inaugurated, which gives opportunity to students to see American business methods, and also sets upon a safe basis the business end of the college organization. At present a Book store is carried on which supplies all the texts-books and station-ery used in the institution, and also carries a full stock of samples of text-books and school supplies supplied by some leading American Firms.

The South China Collegian is published monthly at the College as an educational magazine. Its growing list of subscribers attests the need felt by its ~~constitution~~ ents and the success of

its managers in ministering to that need.

A library of the best books and periodicals in English and in Chinese is gradually being acquired, and is found to be a most useful means

* This number includes old students returning and new-
of bringing Chinese men into contact with the life and thought of the remainder of the world.

Dispensary and Hospital. As the initial movement inaugurating the medical department a dispensary is being opened in the part of Canton south of the Great South gate. Here American medical and dental work will be done for the people of Canton. One physician is already on the ground, and a dentist is about to be sent out from America.

In the book-store and general business dealings of the college difficulty is constantly experienced in having small packages transported from American source owing to the lack of economical parcels-post. This difficulty compels the manager to patronize English firms to a large extent.

send this brief report together with copies of the President's last report and of the annual catalog, trusting that in its present condition it may be worthy of your interest, and that as it grows the institution may be able to give to Chinese students some measure of the opportunity supplied by American institutions to those who are now seeking to establish this graft of those originals.

Respectfully submitted,

Signed. Andrew H. Woodard

Acting President.

No. 432,



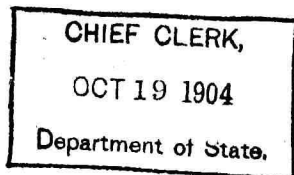
Consulate-General of the United States,

San Francisco, Calif., Sept 18th, 1904

Mr. Robert C. McWade

To the Department of State.

Consular Bureau
OCT 24/04
file



Subject:

Death of an American Citizen.

Abstract of Contents.

No. 432.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, September 13th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you of the death of Miss Jennie Maude George, M. D., a Missionary of the American Reformed Presbyterian Mission, stationed at Tak Hing Chao, West River, South China. Miss George arrived in Canton in the middle of October of 1900, and has for the past four years been zealously doing good Missionary work in Tak Hing Chao. She had been ill for several months and, under the care of Dr. I. Mc Burney, of the same Mission, was brought to Macao in the vain hope that its sea-air would help to recruit her shattered health and strength. She died there on September 4th, 1904. Her remains were taken to Tak Hing Chao and buried there.

I enclose, herewith, Report of her death --- form No. 192 --- just received from the Rev. E. B. Ward.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. In Trade

American Consul General.

One Enclosure.

(Form No. 192)

REPORT OF THE DEATH OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN

CONSULAR BUREAU
NOTED AND PUBLISHED

Consular Service, U. S. S.,

Canton, China,

September 12th 1904.

Name: Jennie Maudie George, M. D.

Native or naturalized: Native.

Date of death: September 4, 1904.

Place of death: Macau.

Cause of death: Neurasthenia, Nephritis, Gastrointestinal Catarrh.

Disposition of remains: Interred at Tak Ning, West River, S. China.

Local law as to disinterring remains in case it is desired to bring them home:

None, of which we are able to learn.

Disposition of effects: Awaiting orders from her parents.

Address of family: Rev. R. J. George, D. D., 1411 Arch St., Allegheny, Pa.

Family notified: Notified by Cablegram, Sept. 5th, 1904.

Accompanied by relatives: Accompanied by a relative.

This information, inventory, accounts, etc., recorded in Miscellaneous Record

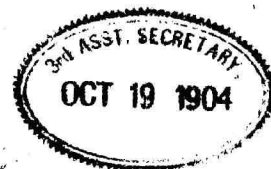
Book, pages II, page 269.

Remarks:

Robert M. Wade
American Consul General,
Canton of the United States.

[SEAL]

No. 438.



Consulate-General of the United States,

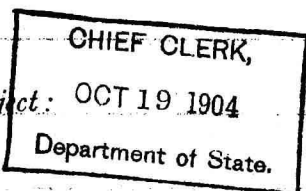
Canton, China,

Sept 14th 1904.

Mr.

Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State:



*Wm to Tmas
Oct 19*

Printed Report on Sick Piecgood.

Abstract of Contents.

No. 433

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, September 14th 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith,
for the information of the Department, Amhold,
Karberg & Co's Report on Silk Piece Goods
issued today.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

C. Robert M. McWade
American Consul General.

DEPT OF STATE
SEP
15
1904
2ND ASST SECRETARY

CONSULAR BUREAU

Confirm, without
document

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

100,000. U.S.G. 13 via C.P.

From Canton,
(Received 7:35 a.m., September 15, 1904.)

Washington.

Your thieving conspirators were ahead of you in your announcement

McWade.

Conf *Sept 16/04*

file

C. F. S. O. H. P.

No. 434. ✓

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, Sept 16th, 1904.

Mr. Robert H. Woodward

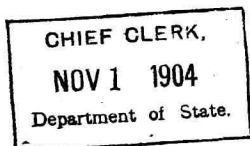
To the Department of State.

Subject:

re J. N. Lyons, &c.

To James Miller & Lyons
Nov 4/04
file

Abstract of Contents.



James Miller & Lyons
July 21/04

No. 434.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, September 16 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication No. 101, dated August 1st, 1904, stating that on November 29th, 1902, Mr. F. H. Lysons, mailed me a registered letter which the postal records showed that I received on December 26th, 1902, but up to the present time no reply has been received from me and instructing me to report fully to you in regard to my failure to acknowledge the receipt of same, &c:

In reply I have the honor to say that sometime about September 10th, 1902 I left Canton for the United States on leave of absence and did not arrive in Canton, on my return, until February 1st, 1903, consequently I could not have received the said letter.

From our records I find that Mr. M. M. Langhorne, then U. S. Vice-Consul at Canton, received the said letter from Mr. Lysons and communicated with H. E. the Viceroy of the Two Kwangs but omitted to send a reply or an acknowledgment to Mr. Lysons. I now enclose herewith copy of Mr. Langhorne's despatch to Viceroy and H. E.'s replies thereon.

omit [I also take this opportunity of reminding you that this is not by any means the first time that I have been unjustly accused and equally unjustly sat upon, I resent it,]

and am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert H. McWade

American Consul General.

One Enclosure.

No.854. CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES .

Canton, China, December 29th, 1902.

His Excellency Tak Sou, —

Viceroy of the Two Kwangs.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to enclosed herewith a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Mayor of Seattle, and official certificate from the Governor of the State of Washington, The Judge of the Superior Court of the same State, and the Mayor of the city of Seattle, in behalf of an American Citizen one Ah Ung. These documents clearly prove the citizenship of the said Ah Ung and testify as to his character, reputation and good standing in America. The Mayor of Seattle says "that he does not believe that Ah Ung would be guilty of such offences as is cahrged against him, and the support from such high authority would not be given to Ah Ung unless he was worthy of receiving the same."

I earnestly request that Your Excellency will instruct the Sun Ning Magistrate to have an immediate investigation of the charges ~~and~~ and advise me as to the facts of the case, and if Your Excellency will also instruct the officials to see that Sh Ung's family be protected from suffering from the consequences of an unfounded accusation, and shall be most grateful.

With assurances of ~~high~~ etc etc.

Your obedient servant,

Sd. M. M. Langhorne,

U. S. Vice Consul.

From H. E. Tak to the Hon. Langhorne, U. S. Vice Consul.

Your Honor:

I have read both your despatch dated 2nd day 12th moon and the enclosures from the Secretary of the Mayor of Seattle on behalf of an American Citizen, one Ah Ung, saying that the enclosed documents clearly prove the citizenship of the said Ah Ung and testify as to his character, reputation and good standing in America, and as the Mayor of Seattle says that he does not believe that Ah Ung would be guilty of such offence as is charged against him in connection with a riot or disturbance between the inhabitants of the village of Goo Hong and the villages of Hong Mai Ling and Hing Sem in the District of San Ning, you asked me to instruct the Magistrate of that district to have an immediate investigation of the charges made and advise you as to the facts of the case and also to instruct the officials to see that Ah Ung's family be protected from suffering the consequences of an unfounded accusation. And I found that if it is really the said Ah Ung has not taken any part of disturbance between the villages aforesaid, these why should there be charges made against him, and I have now instructed the San Ning Magistrate to find out the truth and report to me for actions.

8th Day 12th moon, 28th year,

6th January 1903.

Your Honor,

On receiving your despatch and the enclosed copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Mayor of Seattle together with the official certificates from the Governor of the State of Washington, and the Juge of the Superior Court of the Same State and the Mayor of the city of Seattle on behalf of an American Citizen one Ah Ung, who as it is represented to the Mayor by the Chinese colony of that city, is accused at the village of Goo Hong in the District of San Ning, of participating in a riot or disturbance between the inhabitants of that village and the villages of Hong Mai Ling and Heng Sem which occurred during the time of Ah Ung's visit to China on or about the month of March last, and that some crime is charged against him in connection therewith, and Your Honor saying that the enclosed documents clearly prove the citizenship of the said Ah Ung and testify as to his character, reputation and good standing in America. The Mayor of Seattle says that he does not believe that Ah Ung would be guilty of such offences as is charged against him, and you say that the support from such high authority would not be given to Ah Ung unless he was worthy of receiving the same, and asking me to instruct the San Ning Magistrate to have an immediate investigation of the charge and advise you as to the facts of the case, and that also to see that Ah Ung's family be protected from suffering any unfounded accusation.

I immediately caused inquiries to be thoroughly made and have now received a report from the acting San Ning Magistrate that there is no village named Goo Hong, Hong Mai Ling and Heng Sem in that district and that he is not aware of the surname of the said Ah Ung. He also said that after several investigations being made he received reports that there was no riotous case or had any one been killed during the month of March 1902 or about the 1st and 2nd moon of the 28th year of Kwang Shih and he had again personally inquired from the gentries of various sections and learned the same result, therefore he was unable to find out the fact.

10th day 2nd moon 29th year.

No. 435.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, Sept 19, 1904.

Mrs. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

re marriage

Abstract of Contents.

Ans by from
200 2/24
file

CONSULAR BUREAU
NOTED

No. 435

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, September 19th 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

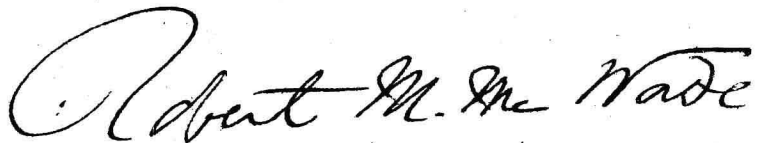
Sir:

In compliance with paragraph 418 of the Consular Regulations, I enclose, herewith, two certificates of the marriage in my presence, at this Consulate General on the 19th. inst. of Lee Tung Sing, of San Francisco, Cal. to Chin Hou, of Namhoi Canton and of Ip Man, of San Francisco, Cal. to Cheung Yoke, of Nam Hoi, Canton, by the Rev. Andrew Beattie, Ph. D. of the American Presbyterian Church.

Similar certificates have been furnished each of the contracting parties.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



American Consul General.

Two enclosures.

Form No. 87.

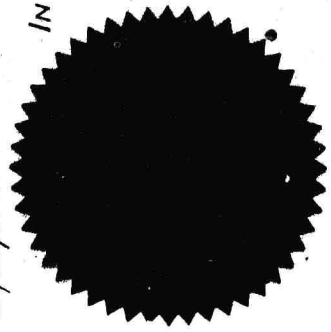
CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

CONSULAR BUREAU

Consular Office of the United States of America,

I, Robert Mc. Mollade, Consul General of the United States
at Sananton China, do hereby certify that, on this 14th day of September
A. D. 1904, at this Consulate General in the city of Sananton China
(See Tung King), aged 27 years, born in San Francisco, Cal.
and now residing in Sananton China, and Chin Hoon
aged 19 years, born in Sananton, and now residing in
Sananton China, were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by
Rev. Andrews Beattie, R. P., who is authorized by the laws of the American Protestant Church
to perform such a ceremony.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal
of my office at Sananton China, this 14th day
of September, A. D. 1904, and of the Independence of the
United States the 109th.



Robert M. Mollade
Consul General of the United States of America.

Fee one dollar. To be issued in duplicate.

Form No. 87.

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

Consular Office of the United States of America,

Sananton China, September 14th, 1904.

I, Robert M. Mollade, Consul General of the United States

at Sananton China, do hereby certify that, on this 14th day of September

A. D. 1904, at his Consulate General in the city of Sananton China

Spelman, aged 34 years, born in San Francisco Cal.

and now residing in Hoonam Sananton, and Cheng Joke

aged 20 years, born in San San Sananton, and now residing in

Hoonam Sananton, were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by

Rev. Andrew Beattie, A. D., who is authorized by the laws of the American Presbyterian Church

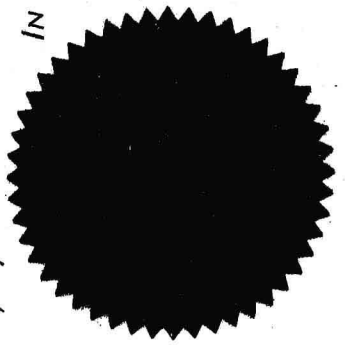
to perform such a ceremony.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal

of my office at Sananton China, this 14th day

of September, A. D. 1904, and of the Independence of the

United States the 100th



C. Robert M. Mollade

Consul General of the United States of America.

Fee one dollar. To be issued in duplicate.

No. 436.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, Sept 20th, 1904.

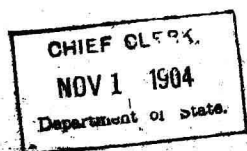
M^r. Robert C. C. Wade

To the Department of State.

Subject:

the resignation of M^r. A. de Silva, District

Abstract of Contents.



No. 436.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, September 20th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor herewith to notify you that I have received and accepted the resignation of Mr. A. de Silva, the Chief Clerk at this Consulate General. He leaves the service on account of ill health. Copy of the Doctors' certificates here with.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. McWade

American Consul General.

Enclosures as stated.

Copy.

(Autaw. Sept 18th 1904.

Certificate.

I hereby certify that Mr. A. de Belva has been under my treatment since February 1903, suffering from anaemia accompanied with occasional interm. fever; caused by overwork and lack of the necessary exercise and rest.

This, his condition as well as the Cephalalgia could only be relieved by change of climate and putting his work for about three months.

signed. Dr. Adolf Karglag.

Verf.:

Referring to my examination this morning and our conversation concerning your health I would recommend that you apply to the Consul for a leave of absence in order that you may have a rest and change of climate.

Very Respectfully.

signed. W. D. Shelby M. D.

Café

Canton, Sept. 16, 1904.

Mr A. de Soto,

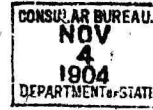
Canton,

Dear Sir:

Referring to my examination this morning and our conversation concerning your health I would recommend that you apply to the Consul for a leave of absence in order that you may have a rest and change of climate.

Very Respectfully,

Signed. W. D. Shelby, M. D.



No. 437.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, Sept 30th, 1904.

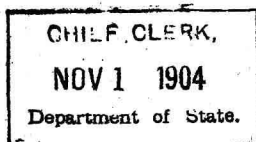
No. *R. M. McWade,*

To the Department of State.

Subject:

re Receipt of Telegrams &c.

Abstract of Contents.



No. 437.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, September 20th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have been so busy since the receipt of the following extraordinary order that I have not had time to acknowledge its arrival:-

McWade, American Consul,
Canton.

You are hereby removed, turn office over to Cheshire when he arrives.

Ades Acting Secretary.

As you are aware I have never been presented with a copy of the alleged charges against me nor has the Department ever indicated their existence. As my right, I demand a full copy of them, together with the names and addresses of my accusers. From what I have learned recently from reliable sources all of my accusers are strictly of the criminal class, forgers, swindlers, perjurers &c. I am proud to be able to say to you that the entire American Colony, all of the foreign Merchants, all of the residents of Shameen, irrespective of race, and all of our American Missionaries, thoroughly endorse me and regard my disgraceful removal as most unjust. The only ^eman in the Far East who vilify me are the rascals who have been before me and have, so far as I am concerned, escaped unwhipped of justice for their crimes.

In connection with the foregoing I have also the honor
to inform you of ^{the receipt of} the following self-explanatory telegram:-

American Consul;

Canton.

Department instructs me take charge Canton immediately arrive
Canton twenty seventh.

Cheshire.

As soon as I have closed up matters with my friend
Cheshire, my daughter and I will take the first steamship for
home, and I will proceed direct to Washington.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



American Consul General.



No. 458.

Consulate-General of the United States,

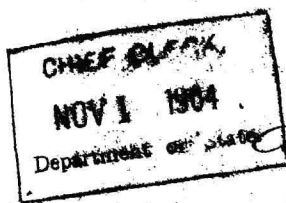
Quito, Ecuador, Sept 22nd 1904.

Mrs. Robert W. McWade

To the Department of State.

Subject:

*To Auditor with orig
success draft
Examined
Nov 4/04*



Accounts of Estates.

file

Abstract of Contents.

*Stephenson
Coleman
Kelly
Mar 8/02
Apr 21/02
Oct 7/03
For Paul Oct 21
68.70 Kelly*



No. 438.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, September 22nd, , 1904 .

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith the accounts of the Estate of the late Thomas Stephenson, John Coleman, and Henry A. Kelly, whose death I reported in my despatches dated March 8th, 1902, April 21st, 1902 and October 7th, 1903 respectively, together with a Draft in your favor for Gold \$270.56.

Stephenson's Estate Mexican \$ 535.72.

John Coleman Nil 0.00

Henry A. Kelly Mexican 68.90

Mexican \$ 604.62.

Draft Gold \$270.56 @ 44 3/4 = " \$ 604.62.

I also enclose herewith, vouchers for all disbursements made and the receipt from the International Banking Corporation for cost of remittance.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. Mc Wade

American Consul General.

sg

CONSULAR BUREAU
FEB 23 1904
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FILE

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

3rd ASST. SECRETARY
SEP 23 1904

1904
21 U.S.G. via Pac.

From CANTON,
(Received 4:15 a.m., September 23, 1904.)

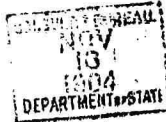
OFFICE
SECSTATE,
Washington.

Energetically, respectfully protest against removal; demand searching
investigation, copy charges; severest punishment, if guilty; otherwise,
honorable reparation, exoneration.

McWade.

INDIA BUREAU
SEP 23 1904

No. 439.



Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, Sept 26th, 1904.

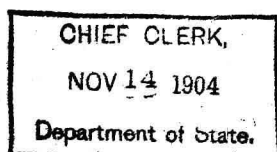
Mrs. Robert C. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

re Russell College

Abstract of Contents.



No. 439

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, September 26, 1904.

Honorable F. B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further confirmation of my No. 437 of September 20th, 1904, concerning the criminals who have conspired against me, I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for the information of the Department, a true copy of a brief, in the form of a deposition, presented in person by Chas. E. Wheeler, General Manager at Manila of the Philippine Transportation & Construction Company, to the Consulate-General Court, which met here on August 24, 1904.

The Consular Court consisted of Robert M. McWade, Consul General, Acting Judicially, and Duncan H. Cameron, attorney of the Standard Oil Company of New York, and Norman M. Holmes, Acting First Assistant Engineer of the American China Development Company. The proceedings of that Court are on record at this Consulate General.

It is due to me and to the Department that you give careful consideration to the enclosed deposition of the said Charles E. Wheeler.

I am Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Robert M. McWade

American Consul General.

1/5

In re Ownership of
Barges C. S. C. Co. No. 7
and C. S. C. Co. No. 14,
before the Consulate General
Court, Canton, August 24, 1904.

Charles E. Wheeler, having first been duly sworn, deposes and says: that he is a citizen of the United States and a resident of Manila, P. I.; that his business is that of General Manager of the Philippine Transportation & Construction Company, a corporation of the State of New Jersey, U. S., whose home office is at No. 20 Broad Street, New York City, and whose general business is exclusively conducted at Manila, P. I., and Hongkong and China.

That on or about January 1st, 1902, he, the said Charles E. Wheeler, was duly elected General Manager by the Board of Directors of said corporation at a regular meeting of said directors, held at Jersey City, N. J., and his duties defined by said board, which duties consist of the general and exclusive oversight of the corporation's interests in the Orient, including the operation of the boats of the corporation, their charter, lease, or other employment, together with any and all duties usually assigned to an office of general management.

That continuously since said election as General Manager deponent has rightfully and lawfully acted in that capacity and at this date is charged with all the duties of such officer.

That in harmony with the purposes of said company's incorporation a number of lighters or barges and steamers were brought from New York to Hongkong in the spring and summer of 1902 and under the superintendence of deponent the work of re-assembling the various parts of the vessels was done at Hongkong.

That during the spring and summer of said year said floating property was towed from Hongkong to Manila and that during such work of towing three of the lighters, to-wit, C. S. C. Co. No. 6, C. S. C. Co. No. 7, and C. S. C. Co. No. 14, during heavy stress of weather, broke loose from the S. S. "PICCIOLI" and were not recovered by said steamer.

(2)

That of the three lighters one was, in the belief of the deponent, lost, to-wit, C. S. C. Co. No. 6, but the other two lighters went ashore in Cochin-China and were at once taken possession of by the French Government.

That correspondence thereupon followed between deponent and the representative of the French Government with the result that said government took possession of the boats in behalf of this corporation and as proof thereof deponent attaches certain correspondence which he has marked EXHIBIT "A".

That a question as to the rights of the underwriters and this corporation having arisen, said boats were not recovered nor permitted to be recovered until the rights of all parties concerned could be adjusted.

That for and in behalf of whom it might concern, said boats remained in charge of the French Government at Tourane which, as we were informed, was kept duly advised of the status of the case by the French Consulate at Manila.

That subsequently, to-wit, in the month of September, 1903, said deponent left Manila for the United States and while there passed upon the validity of the insurance which had been effected covering the towing of the boats from Hongkong to Manila.

That prior to this, however, to-wit, while at Hongkong, before embarkation, deponent had several conferences with the firm of Shewan & Tomes relative to the recovery of said lighters and then and there perfected an arrangement by which said Shewan & Tomes were to recover the boats on and in behalf of this corporation as soon as the North-East monsoon should cease to blow.

That deponent returned from the United States to the Orient in May, 1904, and being satisfied that no recovery could be made of the underwriters went at once to the office of Shewan & Tomes to discuss the method of recovering the lighters in question.

That then and there deponent was for the first time informed to-wit, by Mr. Tomes, of said firm of Shewan & Tomes, that one of said lighters had been recovered by one Colegrove and taken

(3)

to Canton, China.

That thereupon deponent sought by every means to meet said Colegrove but was unsuccessful, owing to Colegrove's refusal to meet engagements; that said Colegrove did, however, as deponent was informed, deputized one George H. Fuller to meet deponent in Hongkong and that during the conference between deponent and said Fuller said Fuller stated that the recovery of the lighters had been made upon the express authority of Mr. Ira Taylor, Resident Manager of this corporation at New York City.

That thereupon deponent communicated at once with said Taylor but that sufficient time has not yet elapsed to receive advices from him by post; that deponent did however cable to said Taylor and is advised by him that Colegrove had no authority whatever from him to recover said lighters. See Exhibit B.

That even had such permission been given by said Taylor such delegation of power would have been null and void,

1st. Because said Taylor's duties are confined to operations of the company in the United States and more particularly New York City as indicated in the title of his office;

2nd. Because all of the property of the Philippine Transportation & Construction Company is covered by bonds protected by a first mortgage duly recorded and filed in New Jersey, U. S., and no transfer of property can be legal without unanimous consent of the bond holders; that at least any act of any officer of the corporation seeking to make such transfer without consent of the bond holders would be criminal and fraudulent in character and of no effect and that of these facts said Colegrove was duly informed;

3rd. That said Colegrove was and is a citizen of the United States and any title to the property which he might acquire in the negotiations would involve the transfer of the certificates of registry which have been at all times and are now in the possession of the deponent. See Exhibit C.

Deponent now alleges:

1st. That said seizure of the boats by said Colegrove was criminal in character, of the nature of piracy and that said

(4)

Colegrove well knowing the consequences of his act has fled the country and his whereabouts are unknown to the deponent.

2nd. That said Russell Colegrove is not now nor has been since July 28th, 1902, charged with any duties whatever as an officer of this corporation; that prior to July 28th, 1902, said Colegrove acted as Traffic Manager of this corporation by virtue of an appointment to that office by the deponent acting as General Manager; that on the date named said Colegrove was dismissed from the corporation's employ and such dismissal publicly advertised in the news prints of Manila for a period of several days; said Colegrove was dismissed on account of his intemperate habits, his acting beyond the scope of his authority, for conspiracy and for forgery. Deponent further states that he, the General Manager, has special opportunity for knowing Colegrove's supposed interest in the property of said corporation and that to the best of his knowledge and belief said Colegrove is not even a stockholder of record in said corporation nor was he a stockholder of record at any time since his dismissal from this corporation. Deponent further states that said Colegrove since his dismissal at date named has at no time and no place held office under this corporation in any capacity whatsoever and that any statements which he may have made as to being a director of said corporation or in any way connected with the corporation in any capacity are utterly false and untrue. Deponent has marked the advertisement of Colegrove's dismissal from this corporation Exhibit D,

3rd. That any and all so called rights based upon Colegrove's action were acquired without due caution and care, without even ordinary business foresight and prudence and are therefore fictitious and void.

4th. That any rights based on the sale of the boats by the French Government (of which sale however the deponent is not informed) are based on fraud in that said Colegrove represented himself as an agent of said Company to the Governor of Annam as appears from the records of this consulate office (see letter of Consul General of the United States at Canton of date May 12th, 1904, to Hon. Luke E. Wright, Civil Governor of the Philippines) it being a

(5)

fact nevertheless that said Colegrove was not a representative of this corporation and proving that the Governor of Annam held the boats for and in behalf of this corporation:

5th. That George H. Fuller comes into this court with unclean hands; that said Fuller was in the month of July, 1902, in the employ of this corporation in Manila; that he well and truly knew the shifty, irresponsible and intemperate habits of the said Colegrove and was fully aware of the causes which led to said Colegrove's dismissal from the employ of this corporation; that said Fuller was himself employed by said Colegrove to work for said Corporation at Manila during the absence of deponent from the Philippines, in 1902, and that on or about the time of Colegrove's discharge said Fuller was also discharged. See Exhibit "E"; That said Fuller was and deponent believes is still, interested in a newspaper known as the "Freedom" now merged with the Manila "Times" and in said "Freedom" said Colegrove was advertised dismissed from this corporation. See Exhibit "D"; That said Fuller was at that time advised and has been repeatedly advised since by the deponent of the fact that Colegrove was a forger, a liar and thief and has repeatedly admitted to deponent his knowledge of Colegrove's irresponsible character.

6th. That neither the General Manager nor any of his assistants knew of the proposed recovery of the boats by Colegrove nor were advised until after the work has been done. It was done secretly, surreptitiously, in the manner of conspirators although at all times deponent was personally known to both Colegrove and Fuller and the scope of his authority in a general way was well known to both parties.

7th. That said seizure of the boats at Tourane was not only authorized but possessed no virtue whatever to entitle it to salvage rights since the boats were not afloat, in no immediate peril, resting easily on the beach, under guard at the request of this corporation and the act of recovery was not requested of Colegrove or those acting with him. If any act of salvage was performed it must have been done by the French Government a year before Colegrove fraudulently seized the boats.

(6)

WHEREFORE, deponent acting in the behalf of the Philippine Transportation & Construction Company, and within the scope of his powers hereby begs this honorable court to dismiss this action free of all costs to this corporation and to take such preliminary steps as in its power lies to restore to the said corporation, the Philippine Transportation & Construction Company, all and any of its property wrongly so seized or now in charge or in the jurisdiction of this honorable court.

(Signed) Chas. E. Wheeler.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)
Philippine Islands,) ss.
City of Manila.)

On this 13 day of August, 1904, before me, Eduardo Gutierrez Repide, a Notary Public, duly appointed and qualified for the City of Manila, personally appeared Charles E. Wheeler, presenting Cedula No. A 285322, issued on the 11th day of August, 1904, known to me to be the General Manager of the Philippine Transportation & Construction Company, and duly swears before me that the statements herein made are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto affixed my hand and official seal on the 13 day of August, 1904.

(Signed) Eduardo Gutierrez Repide.

Notary Public.

in file

No. 440

NOV 8 1904
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

NOV 8 1904

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, Sept 28th, 1904.

Mr. R. M. Wade

To the Department of State.

CONSULAR BUREAU.
NOTED.

Subject:

*Ans by Jones
Nov 11/04
file*

re. Marriage of an American Citizen

Abstract of Contents.

CHIEF CLERK,
NOV 8 1904
Department of State.

No. 440.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, September 26th 1904 .

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

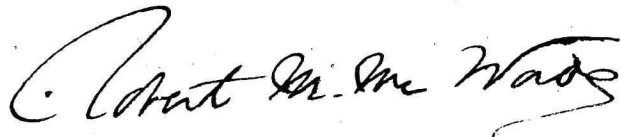
Sir:

In compliance with paragraph 418 of the Consular Regulations, I enclose, herewith, one certificate of the marriage in my presence, at this Consulate General on the 26th instant of Wong Gee Yuen of San Francisco, Cal. to Mak See of Canton, China, by the Rev. H. O. T. Burkwall, of the Swed: Free Mission Church.

A similar certificate has been furnished each of the contracting parties.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



American Consul General.

One Enclosure.

Form No. 87.

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

CLERK BUREAU.
NOTED.

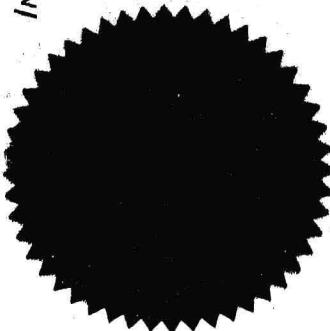
Consular Office of the United States of America,

Robert M. Wallace, Consul General of the United States
at Canton, China, do hereby certify that, on this 26th day of September,
1904 at his Consulate General in the city of Canton, China.

Wang Lee Yuen, aged 24 years, born in San Francisco, Cal.
and now residing in Canton, China, and Walt Lee
aged 21 years, born in Canton, China, and now residing in
Canton, China, were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by

Rev. W. O. J. Quirk, who is authorized by the laws of the Mission Church
to perform such a ceremony.

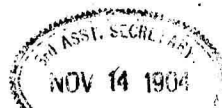
IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal
of my office at Canton, China, this 26th day
of September, A. D. 1904, and of the Independence of the
United States the 109th.



Robert M. Wallace
Consul General of the United States of America.

Fee one dollar. To be issued in duplicate.

ag
No. 442



Consulate-General of the United States,
Canton, China, Sept 26th, 1904.

Mr. Robert C. McWade
To the Department of State.

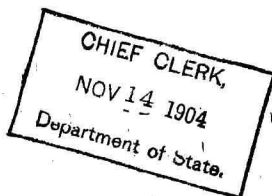
Subject:

re Salvage Claim.

*Ans by form
Nov 26/04
file*

Abstract of Contents.

trans reports of the Consular Court case of Fuller
vs Canton-Hongkong Ice & Co.



No. 442.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, September 26th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

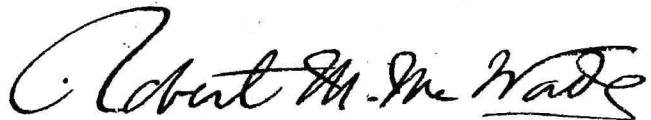
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose for your information the decision of the Consular Court in the salvage claim of George H. Fuller against the Philippine Transportation and Construction Company. The decision was unanimous and was prepared entirely by me. I send it to you as an evidence of the legal ability which I have shown in treating important and other cases requiring a knowledge of the Common Law.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



American Consul General.

One Enclosure.

Canton, China, September 20, 1904.

In the matter of a claim by George Henry Fuller for remuneration for services in salvaging two lighters and of the Canton-Hongkong Ice and Cold Storage Company for advancing the money therefore:

This is a claim for the salvage of two barges, derelicts, formerly the property of the Philippine Transportation and Construction Company. The hearing of the said claim came before me, Acting Judicially, assisted by Duncan H. Cameron, Esq., Attorney of the Standard Oil Company of New York, and N. M. Holmes, First Assistant Engineer of the American China Development Company, acting as my Associates in the case, on the 24th day of August 1904. The following were represented at the hearing:

George H. Fuller, Esq., who claimed to have salvaged the two barges in question, and who was represented at said hearing by C. E. Hartwell Beavis, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist of Hongkong, Solicitors.

The Canton-Hongkong Ice and Cold Storage Company, Ltd., by its Manager, Mr. Chan A. Fook, for whom appeared Godfrey C. G. Master, Esq., Senior member of the firm of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master, of Hongkong, Solicitors.

Charles E. Wheeler, Esq., the General Manager of the Philippine Transportation & Construction Company, who represented that Company in person.

The facts of the case as developed in the evidence, all of which has been taken down and is in possession of the Court, may as well be briefly recapitulated. In this recapitulation, George Henry Fuller will be styled the Claimant. In it the Court will also review the evidence offered on behalf of the claimant and of the Canton-Hongkong Ice and Cold Storage Company, Limited, and of the Philippine Transportation & Construction Company.

Two Lighters, the property of the Philippine Transportation & Construction Company, numbered 7 and 14, respectively, and each of 163 tons net tonnage, were being towed from Hongkong to Manila, about two years ago, when they were lost in a typhoon. About December 1903 a certain Russell Colegrove, then President of the Canton, Hongkong Ice and Cold Storage Company, Limited, arranged with the Claimant to go to Indo-China to search for and if possible salvage the two lighters, the expenses incurred to be defrayed by Colegrove.

The Claimant left Hongkong on the S. S. "Progress" on January 26, 1904, and arrived at Touron, a town in Indo-China on February 1, 1904. He found No. 7 lying about 5 miles southwest of Touron, stranded on the beach, about 78 feet from high water mark, and buried about 4 feet deep in the sand. He left her to search for No. 14 and after a search of 3 weeks found her lying about 33 miles south of the town of Hatink and stranded on the beach about 80 feet from high water mark and buried in the sand about 5 feet. When found, No. 14 had 4 holes in her hull and had been stripped of everything movable on her; and the natives of that locality had even commenced to remove the plates off the hull. The Claimant took about 2 months to get her afloat and during that time he lived in a native hut in the vicinity and was actively engaged in assisting the salvage operations. During the greater part of this time he suffered from fever and was exposed to all the discomforts and hardships incidental to an existence in the climate of the neighbourhood under such circumstances. At about the end of April, No. 14 was floated and towed to Hongkong by the steamer "Progress."

The Claimant returned to Touron and found that the second boat, No. 7, had in the interval been blown by a typhoon or typhoons, to about 240 feet from high water mark. The Claimant arranged for the salving of this boat and superintended the salvage operations for about three weeks, when he returned to Hongkong. The salvage operations as to this boat were completed in July last and the boat arrived in Hongkong on the 20th day of July last. The Claimant had the boat towed to Canton and delivered her up to American Consul General McWade.

While in the neighbourhood of the salvage operations the Claimant had interviews with the French Authorities at Touron. Namien-Vinh, received with reference to these boats. He found the boats deserted and he was never interfered with by any one nor did any one claim possession of the boats during the whole course of the salvaging operations. He was informed by the Governor of Touron that the boats had been put up for auction by the Authorities at Hue and a sum of \$250 had been offered for both of them but the sum had not been paid.

In the performance of the services above mentioned a sum of \$11359.25 and Taels 62, being money belonging to the Canton, Hongkong Ice and Cold Storage Company, Limited, was expended.

The Claimant therefore claimed:

- (1) That the sum of \$11359.25 and Taels 62 be repaid to the Canton, Hongkong Ice and Cold Storage Company, Ltd.
- (2) Remuneration for salvage services.
- (3) Costs.

This statement of facts was, so far as the Claimant is concerned, not controverted in any degree whatsoever upon the evidence put forward before the Court.

It remains, therefore, to consider what is the legal position of the Claimant as based upon the facts above stated.

This case has been considered according to the law, as stated in American and English authorities. As American law is based upon the common law of England and this case is one which rests upon common law principles, as explained by the decisions of the Courts, and as the decisions of the English Courts are quoted and relied upon in America and vice versa, the principles involved herein are identical ly the same both under English and American law.

Before the above claim can be decided upon, the following points arise for consideration, namely:

- a. The legal position of the vessels.
- b. The nature of the services rendered.
- a. As to the legal position of the salvaged lighters, it is evident, from the Claimant's testimony that the lighters, No. 7 and No. 14, were derelicts.

The definition of "Derelict" given in Kennedy on Civil Salvage, Edition 1881, is as follows:-

"A derelict is a thing abandoned or deserted at sea by those who were in charge of it without hope on their part of recovering it and without intention of returning to it."

There are many cases dealing with the questions of derelicts and the following are in point:

The "Coromandel," Swabey Admiralty Reports p. 208.

This case was decided in 1856 and

the headnote on the case is as follows:-

Where a master and crew leave the ship for the safety of their lives, a mere intention of sending a steamer to look for her does not affect the question of derelict.

The facts were these: The Barque "Coromandel," bound from Archangel to London on the evening of the 27th of September, 1856, struck on a sand bank called the Ridge, and was seriously damaged. On the following morning, the 28th of September, the chief mate and eight of the crew got on board a schooner. In the afternoon of the same day the Captain and remainder of the crew got on board a smack and landed at Yarmouth on the following morning at day light.

The master immediately applied to his agents for a tug and at 2 p.m. the same day the tug with the master on board fell in with the wreck. In the meantime at 7 a.m. that morning a fishing smack fell in with the wreck and remained with her till the tugs arrived.

Dr. Lushington in the course of his judgment said "as to the circumstances, I am of opinion that it is substantially a case of derelict, because I take it to be quite clear that the master and crew would, if they had had the opportunity on the 28th of September, have gone on board the schooner which removed some of them" "It was only for the preservation of their lives that they resorted to that measure." "The master hardly ever abandons a vessel on the coast without the intention if he can to obtain assistance to save his vessel. That does not take away the legal character of derelict."

Another case is that of -

The "Gertrude" 30 Law Journal Admiralty p. 131.

This case was decided in 1861 and the facts are as follows:

The "Gertrude" was found by the "Ino" off the Cornish Coast abandoned with 4 or 5 feet of water in her hold. The crew of the "Ino" pumped her and proceeded to take her to the shore. Whilst so engaged the Captain and crew of the "Gertrude" came off in a coast guard boat and boarded her, but the mate of the "Ino" kept possession of her against the owners.

Dr. Lushington in the course of judgment says:

"The first question is whether the "Gertrude" was at the time she was boarded by the crew of the "Ino" legally a derelict."
..... "Upon the first question, I cannot entertain a doubt, that she was a derelict."

The case of the "Upnor", 1820, Haggard's Reports, page 3, is an authority for saying "that a vessel found grounded is a derelict, and can be treated as such for salvage purposes, unless the owner can show that the vessel was purposely put ashore in the place where she was found, and that such place was a place which had been used from time immemorial for grounding vessels of the same nature. In the case of the "Upnor" the barge was found aground without anchor or crew and brought to Sheerness by salvors. Salvage was refused in this case because it was proved to be a common custom dating from time immemorial to ground barges on the particular sand on which the "Upnor" was found."

The case of the "Upnor" is a distinct authority for saying that a vessel found aground is just as much a derelict, and therefore liable to be taken possession of by the salvors as a vessel found afloat and abandoned at sea, for the owners of the "Upnor" were successful solely because it was shown in that case that the barge had been purposely placed on the sand bank, from which it was subsequently removed, by salvors, by her crew, who had left her, not for the purpose of getting assistance or because their lives were in danger, but merely in the ordinary course, so to speak, of the days work. The cases of the "Uromandel" and ^{etc} ~~Upnor~~ above referred to, show that salvors are entitled to take possession of a derelict almost immediately after she has been abandoned, and to retain possession of her

of her, although whilst they are taking her to a place of safety, they may meet some of the crew who are returning in a vessel for the purpose of retaking possession of the abandoned vessel.

There can scarcely be a stronger case than the present one, for the two barges were abandoned sometime in the spring or summer of 1902, and no attempt was made to save them by anyone until the beginning of 1904, that is getting on for a period of two years.

Mr. Wheeler, in the course of the case, having previously asked the Claimant to define the term salvage and derelict, in answer to the Court gave his definition of salvage which was as follows:-

"An act of salvage has two or three essentials.

1st. The act must be requested.

2nd. The boat or property must be in imminent peril."

Mr. Wheeler's definition is applicable only to a vessel at sea in distress, which has her Master and crew still on board, and her Master requests another vessel to aid him in extricating his vessel from peril, or it may be in towing them in perfectly calm weather, to port on account of the loss of a propeller, rudder, etc., or the breakdown of part of the machinery. It is admitted that in such a case no vessel has a right to attach her tow rope to another vessel who has her Master and crew on board, except upon the request of her Master. If the request is made, then the services rendered become salvage services to be remunerated according to the danger and risk encountered in performing the salvage operations but where a ship has been abandoned, namely is a derelict, it is manifestly absurd to contend that before salvage operations can be performed the consent of the owners of the abandoned vessel must be obtained. All the recorded cases of salvage services rendered to an abandoned vessel show on the face of them, that the action is brought by the owners to recover possession of the abandoned vessel, which is in the hands of the salvors, and who are permitted to retake possession of their vessel on paying the expenses of the salvage operations, together with a certain sum for remuneration, or that the action is brought by the salvors, who have, after salving the vessel, delivered her over to her owners, for an award in their favor

for the expenses connected with the operations and for a reward for their services.

The right of a person or body of persons to save a derelict vessel is founded on the fact of the finding of the vessel derelict, and no consent is required from anyone.

Parsons on Maritime Law, Vol. 2 p. 612, says, "that the property must be actually saved, and saved by those claiming to be salvors, in order to lay the foundation for salvage claims in Admiralty, is quite certain."

It is plain, therefore, that all the essentials to make out a case of salvage services have been fully complied with, namely:

1. It has been proved that the barges in question were lying on the sea beach without anyone in possession of them, and without any operations having been commenced in order to save them, and that in such condition the Claimant commenced operations which ultimately resulted in both barges being taken to Canton, and that the Canton-Hongkong Ice and Cold Storage Company, Limited, paid all the expenses in connection with such operations and in towing the barges to Canton, and executing certain repairs.

2. The services rendered have proved successful, and the barges have been rendered far more valuable than they were prior to the commencement of the salvage operations. The services, therefore, have been valuable services.

There has been no act on the part of the Claimant to disentitle him to salvage remuneration, nor has there been any act on the part of the Ice Company to disentitle them to be awarded through the Claimant one half of the amount awarded for salvage services, after deducting the disbursements and costs, in fulfillment of their agreement with Colegrove or rather Colegroves' agreement with them.

Even assuming that the Court may not approve of all the acts of Colegrove in the matter, yet before the Court can refuse to recognise the claim of the Ice Company for one half of the amount awarded for salvage services, the Court must be thoroughly satisfied that the Ice Company was Colegrove's partner, and knew of and approved of

all his representations, or as some of them may have been, misrepresentations.

Mr. Chan A. Fook, on behalf of the Ice Company gave his evidence in a perfectly straight forward manner. He was asked scarcely a single question in cross examination. Mr. Wheeler attempted to establish as a fact that Colegrove represented that he was conducting the salvage operations on behalf of the Philippine Transportation and Construction Company. Even if the Court was satisfied that Colegrove made such a representation, it must be satisfied that the salvage operations could not have been conducted without such representations being first made and depended on such representations. There is no evidence as to this. There is no evidence to show that the Claimant himself, whilst in Cochin China, made any such representations to the French Government, and by means of such representations obtained leave to save the barges, which would otherwise not have been given. If Colegrove made any such representations, they made no difference to the salvage operations, and it has not been shown by Mr. Wheeler that the Ice Company had any knowledge of or in any way acted upon the faith of any such representations.

The Ice Company come into Court with clean hands. Their Manager, Mr. Chan A. Fook, states the disbursements were made at the request of Colegrove, who was then United States Vice Consul General in Canton, and President of the Ice Company, and that they were made upon an express agreement with Colegrove, namely that in return for making them the Ice Company should receive one half of the profits resulting from the salvage operations.

The Ice Company, through their Counsel, ask that this agreement be carried out by the Court. That the Court order their disbursements to be in the first instance paid to them. Secondly that they be awarded such a sum for costs as the Court thinks reasonable for making their claim.

With regard to the Canton-Hongkong Ice & Cold Storage Company, Limited, and the contention of its Counsel on its behalf, the Court finds as follows:

1. That a case of salvage has been clearly made out.
2. That all the expenses connected with salving the two barges in question have been admittedly borne and paid for by the Canton-Hongkong Ice and Cold Storage Company, Limited.
3. That the amount of such expenses have also been admitted by the Claimant and not challenged by the Philippine Transportation and Construction Company, Limited.

Mr. Wheeler's cross examination of the Claimant appeared to be chiefly directed to an attack upon the notoriously bad character of Russell Colegrove, and in a lesser degree upon the character of the Claimant. Assume for the sake of argument that the bad character of Russell Colegrove can be by no means admired, and that his actions in regard to the salving of these two barges do not commend themselves to any one, and that the claimant might, in the opinion of Mr. Wheeler, have acted in a different manner in what he did in not calling at the Company's office when in Manila, yet on the evidence being carefully sifted, it will, ~~this~~, it is submitted on behalf of the Ice Company, be found that Mr. Fuller did nothing which would justify any Court in depriving him of remuneration for salving the barges. Even if a Court should consider that the Claimant's or Russell Colegrove's actions left something to be desired, it must be conclusively proved that Russell Colegrove communicated all his knowledge concerning these two barges, and his ultimate intentions in connection with the same, to the Ice Company. This was not done or even attempted to be done.

Mr. Wheeler commented on the fact that the Claimant paid a visit to Manila after he had arranged to proceed to Tonkin to salve the barges, and that he did not call at the office of the Philippine Transportation and Construction Company in Manila and inform the Manager there what he was going to do.

Mr. Wheeler evidently forget that a salvor is in no way bound to inform the owners of a vessel which has been abandoned that he intends to salve it, for it is the business of the owner, if he has abandoned his vessel, to retake possession of her as soon as he can, otherwise to run the risk of somebody else doing so, and being

and being entitled to retain possession of the vessel as against the owner, unless the owner is prepared to pay a proper sum as remuneration for salving the vessel, as well as all disbursements in connection with such operations.

With regard to the Claimant; his Counsel, submitted, that upon the facts as presented, the services rendered in this case were without question salvage services for -

1. The lighters were saved -
2. The lighters were on the shore of a sea -
3. The services were voluntary -

It remains then for the Court to consider -

1. The amount of the award.
2. The apportionment of the award.

In estimating the amount of the award to be given for the services rendered in this case the Court takes into consideration:

A. As to the property salvaged:

The degree of danger to the property:

Value of the property as salvaged:

B. As to the salvors:

The degree of danger to human life:

The skill displayed:

Loss or expense incurred:

And it is from the degree in which these various circumstances were present that the Court arrives at an estimate of the nature and value of the services rendered.

From evidence given the Court comes to the conclusion that the property salvaged was undoubtedly in considerable danger. The lighters had been absolutely abandoned and were at the mercy of any person who chose to make away with them. The Claimant states as to No. 14 that her plates were being stripped off and there can be little question but that in a short time it would have been impossible to save her at all.

The question of the value of the property salvaged remains with the Court.

As to the degree of danger to the life of the Claimant, it is sufficient to point out from the evidence that the Claimant

lived for more than two months in an unhealthy region, amidst circumstances of extreme discomfort and suffered during the greater part of the time from sickness.

As to the skill time and labor employed:

When it is remembered that the Claimant performed the whole of the salvage service himself and the successful result was due to his skill and energy alone the Court come to the conclusion, that the skill and labor involved were of an exceptional character.

As to the loss or expense incurred.

The expense amounts to \$11359.25 and the items thereof have been placed before the Court supported by vouchers.

It is submitted by the Claimant's Counsel that the award in this case should be liberal and in view of the manner in which the work was done and the successful result thereon that the award should be not less than onehalf of the value of the lighters after deducting the expenses incurred. The attention of the Court has been directed to the following authorities:-

The "Rasche" L. R. 4 Admiralty and Ecclesiastical p. 127 which was a case of a derelict brigantine off the Lizard, which was picked up and brought to Liverpool. In this case there was no claim to life salvage which is always paid on a high scale but yet the Court deducted the expenses of salving from the estimated value of the ship salvaged and then awarded one half of the balance to the salvors.

The "Janet Court" (1897) L. R. Probate p. 59, where it is laid down that "Salvage is payable to persons bringing derelicts into safety whether their owners appear to claim them or not; and is given on a more liberal scale than in ordinary cases of salvages."

In the case of *Cosman v West* B. Appeal Case p. 181 is a decision by the Privy Council, wherein it is laid down that "Salvors of derelicts who first take possession of them have the additional privilege of having not only a maritime lien for their services but also the entire and absolute possession with which no one can interfere except in cases of manifest incompetence, and are

not bound to render up the vessel until they have been remunerated for their services."

The "Industry" 9 Haggard Admiralty Reports p. 204, a case decided in 1835, where Sir John Nicholl, the Judge, states "It is not a mere question of work and labor, not a mere calculation of hours, though time is undoubtedly an ingredient, but there are various facts for consideration - the state of weather, the degree of damage and danger to the ship and cargo, the risk and peril of the salvors, the time employed, the value of the property; and when all these are considered there is still another principle, to encourage enterprise, reward exertion, and be liberal in all that is due to the general interests of commerce."

And as to the question of deducting the expenses incurred before awarding remuneration these three cases are authoritative:

The "Sunniside" 8 Probate Division 137	} Decided in 1883.
The "De Bay" 8 Appeal cases 559	

The "City of Chester" 9 Probate Division p. 182 decided in 1884 have laid down the rule that "The fact that damage, expense or loss has been caused by performance of salvage service is a fact which the Court ought never to disregard in assessing the amount of the reward."

As to the apportionment of the award:

The apportionment is a matter which is left entirely to the Court. The main principles are stated in Kennedy on Civil Salvage as follows:

"The Court will look mainly at the means by which the service was rendered, and the apportionment of the salvage will be influenced by the degree in which the ship on one hand and the personal services of the master, and crew on the other were instrumental in achieving the final result." In the present case Colegrave would be in the position of the owner of a salvaging ship as he it was who provided the necessary means to enable the salvage operations to be performed, and the Claimant would take position of the Master and crew.

As to the relative claim of Colegrove and the Claimant it is probable that as the whole of the work of salvaging was done by the Claimant and all the labor, skill and risk was his, therefore the larger portion of the award should be given to the Claimant.

The Court, therefore, decides in favor of Russell Colegrove and George H. Fuller, Salvors; placing the costs also on the Philippine Transportation & Construction Company.

Establishing the value of both barges at \$24000 Mexican and estimated repairs to be made of \$4000 Mexican, to make them properly sea-worthy, leaving the net value of \$20,000 Mexican.

From this will be deducted an amount of \$11,359.25 and \$75 advanced by the Canton-Hongkong Ice and Cold Storage Company, Limited, the costs for salvage purposes; the costs of the case, which we estimated at \$1500.00, being \$500 to each Consul for fees and expenses, and \$500 for Consular Court costs, cable grams, Guards upon boats, stenographers fees, and other incidentals; leaving a balance of \$7065.75, say \$7000.00.

For the Salvors \$3000 is decreed to be divided as follows; George H. Fuller \$1499.99; to the Canton-Hongkong Ice & Cold Storage Company \$1500; to Russell Colegrove 1 cent Mexican.

The Court received the following self explanatory cablegram from Mr. Wheeler on the evening of Sept. 23, 1904:-

"Manila, Sept. 23, 1904, McWade, Canton, - Please grant additional thirty days continuance awaiting important affidavits. Shall need you as witness.
Answer. Wheeler.

After mature consideration, the Court unanimously decided that Mr. Wheeler had not availed himself of the privilege given of presenting his evidence within 30 days especially allowed him at the conclusion of the trial on Aug. 24, 1904. - At that time he expressed his anxiety for an immediate decision on the part of the Court, but the Court desires of granting him the greatest possible latitude insisted on 30 days being given, within which Mr. Wheeler could present any further evidence. He failed to do so within that extra time, therefore the Court ordered the following cablegram to be sent to him.

Enclosure:

Court unanimously refuses stay proceedings.
Judgment in favor of Fuller. Statement
mailed Monday.

Consul General McWade
Acting Judicially.

Duncan Cameron
N. M. Holmes
Associates.

t. 24, 1904.



Charles M. McWade

American Consul General.
Acting Judicially

Duncan H. Cameron
N. M. Holmes

Associate Judges.

Shanghai, China Sept. 24, 1904.

No. 443

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, Sept 28th, 1904.

Mr. Robert H. M. Wade

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Two by from
Nov 15/04
file

re Marriages of American Citizens.

Abstract of Contents.

CHIEF CLERK,

NOV 8 1904

Department of State.

No. 443.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, September 28th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

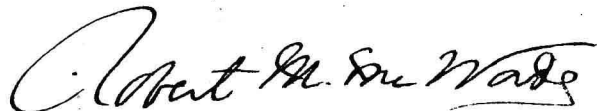
Sir:

In compliance with paragraph 418 of the Consular Regulations, I enclose, herewith two certificates of the marriage in my presence, at this Consulate General on the 28th inst. of Albion Lincoln Knight, of Bath, Maine, to Lin Su of Canton, China, and of Wm. Charles Kailey, of Troy, N. Y. to Lin Mei, of Canton, by the Rev. R. E. Chambers, of the American Baptist Church.

Similar certificates have been furnished each of the contracting parties.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



American Consul General.

Two Enclosures.

(FORM No. 87.)

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

Consulate of the United States,

Hankow, Sept. 28th, 1904
 I, *Robert Mc Wallace*, *General*, Consul of the United States
 at *Hankow, China*, do hereby certify that, on this *28th*
 day of *September*, A. D. *1904*, at *this Consulate General*
 in the city of *Hankow, China*, *Albion Lincoln Knight*
 aged *39* years, born in *Bath, Maine* and now
 residing in *Karlsboon*, and *Lin du*
 aged *28* years, born in *Hankow, China*
 and now residing in *Hankow*, were united in marriage before me,
 and in my presence, by *Rev. P. E. Chambers*, who is authorized
 by the laws of *the American Baptist Church* to perform such a ceremony.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the
 Consulate at *Hankow, China*, this *28th*
 day of *September*, A. D. *1904*, and of the Independence of the United States
 the *129th*

Robert M. Wallace
 Consul General



CONSULAR BUREAU

(Form No. 87.)

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, Sept. 28th, 1901

I, *Robert M. McWade*, *General* Consul of the United States

at *Canton, China*, do hereby certify that, on this *28th* day of *September*, A. D. *1901*, at *this consulate General* in the city of *Canton, China*, *Wm. Charles Gailes* aged *25* years, born in *Irish, N. I.* and now

residing in *Hong Kong*, and *Lin Mei*

aged *22* years, born in *Canton*

and now residing in *Canton*, were united in marriage before me,

and in my presence, by *Rev. R. E. Chambers*, who is authorized

by the laws of *the American Baptist Church* to perform such a ceremony.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the *General* Consulate at *Canton, China*, this *28th*

day of *September*, A. D. *1901*, and of the Independence of the United States

the *129th*

Robert M. McWade
Consul General



*Case
MS*

NOV 11 1904

No. 444

American Consulate General.

Canton, October 1st, 1904.

Mr F. D. Cheshire,

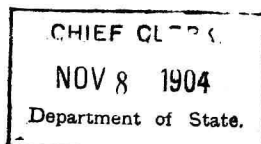
to the Department of State,



Subject.

Enclosing inventory of archives
and public property in the office
of the United States Consulate
General at Canton, and Certificate
executed by Mr Mc Wade and Mr Ches-
hire.

*File
Nov 14 1904*



No. 4444

American Consulate General,
Canton, October 1st, 1904.

Honorable Francis B Loomis,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to forward herewith an inventory of the archives and public property of the office of the United States Consulate General at Canton, together with a certificate executed jointly by my predecessor, Mr R. M. Mc Wade, and myself.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. S. Cheshire.

U, S, Consul General.

Enclosures, as above.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, September 30th. 1904.

We certify, on this the 30th. day of September 1904, the services of Robert M. McWade ceased, and he is entitled to his salary, or fees, including said day; and that the services of Fleming D. Cheshire commenced the day following, he having received the archives, a full and complete inventory of which is hereto annexed, as required by paragraph 57 of the Consular Regulations.



American Consul General.



late American Consul General.

American Consulate General -- Canton, China.

Inventory of Books, &c:

United States Statutes at Large	40	Volumes.
Russell on Crimes	2	"
Chitty on Contracts	2	"
Miscellaneous	1	"
Customs Regulations	1	"
Wheaton's Elements of International Law	3	"
Curtis Digest	1	"
Blunt's Commerical Digest	1	"
Revised Statutes of the United States	1	"
Statutes of the United States of America	2	"
Synoptical Index to the Laws of the United States	1	"
Smith on Contracts	1	"
Story on Contracts	1	"
Story on Bills	1	"
Collyer on Partnership	1	"
Memorial of D. N. Demetriades	1	"
Morgan's Digest U. S. Tariff and Customs Laws	1	"
Sergeant Constitutional Law	1	"
Kent's Commentaries	4	"
Revised Statutes Regulating to District of Columbia and Post, Roads, Public Treaties	1	"
Webster's Dictionary	1	"
Cyclopaedia of the Manufacturers and Products of the United States	1	"
Parson's on Maritime Law	2	"
Abbott on Shipping	2	"
Executive Register of the United States	1	"
The History of the first National Bank	1	"
International Law Digest	3	"
Appendix to 2nd Edition	1	"
Polson's Law of Nature	1	"
Ordinance of Hong Kong	1	"
Official Army Register	1	"
Citizenship of the United States	1	"
Vandegrift's United States Tariff	2	"
Eagle Almanac	1	"
Dowling's United States Customs Tariff	2	"
Diplomatic and Consular Service	1	"
Register of the Department of State	1	"
Government Salary Tables	1	"
Hubbell's Legal Directory	1	"
Treaties and Conventions between the United States and other Powers	1	"
U. S. Official Postal Guide	1	"
The World Almanak	1	"
Tak Loong Blackwood Ware Sample Book	1	"
Dunlap's Book of Forms	1	"
U. S. Consular Regulations	3	"
Treasury Annual Report	1	"
Commerce and Finance of the United States	1	"

Year Book of the Department of Agriculture	4	Volumes
American Trade Index	1	"
Compilation of Treaties in Force	1	"
Twelfth Census of the United States	6	"
The United States Consul's Manual Regulations---		
The Consular Service	1	"
Official Register of the United States	1	"
U. S. Army Regulations	1	"
Digest of the Published Opinions of the Attorneys-	1	"
U. S. Consular Regulations @General-	2	"
Foreign Relations of the United States	7	"
Commerical Relations	14	"
Consular Reports	3	"
Annual Report	3	"
Poor's Manual of Railroads	2	"
Report of the Commissioner of Navigation	1	"
Annual Report of the Comptroller of the currency	1	"
Agricultural Report	1	"
Report of the Department of Agriculture	2	"
Report on the Census of Ports Rico	1	"

INVENTORY OF FURNITURES, ETC.

In the American Consulate General at Canton, China, the property of the American Government.

CONSUL'S OFFICE: -----

<u>Number.</u>	<u>Article.</u>
1	American Roll top desk.
1	American revolving chair.
1	Large Iron safe & stand.
1	Small Iron Safe & stand.
1	Leather Covered arm Chair.
1	Leather Covered Sofa.
1	Round Center table.
1	Iron Cash Box.
1	Office Clock.
1	Revolving desk chair, wooden.
2	Revolving desk chairs, bent-wood.
2	Wooden chairs, cane seat.
1	Double door Cabinet for storing stationery.
1	Double door Cabinet for storing books.
1	Double door Cabinet for storing Books.
1	Old double door cabinet for storing books.
1	Old double door cabinet for storing forms, etc.
1	Small safe.
1	Small Table desk.
1	Small lacquered round folding table.
1	Bent-wood rocking chair.
1	Camphor wood trunk.
1	Wooden box, containing flags.
2	Cuspidors.
7	Lamps.
2	Consulate Shields and 1 framed.
1	Consulate Seal.
1	Rattan paper basket.
1	Oil portrait of George Washington.
3	Pictures in frames, McKinley, Grant, & Hobart.
1	Coal Rod & Shovel, (old & broken).

GENERAL OFFICE:

1	Large flat top writing table.
1	Set pigeon holes.
1	Wooden cabinet for storing despatches, etc.
1	Cane seated chair for desk.
1	form case, no door.
1	Small cabinet with form case.
1	Copying press & stand, with water dish & brush.
1	Typewriting desk.
1	Remington Typewriting machine, No. 104,959
2	Small table desks.
2	Piegeon holes.
1	Densmore typewriting machine, (old).
1	large flat top writing desk, (old).
1	Set pigeon holes.
2	Cane seated chairs for desk.
2	Bent wood chairs.
1	Standing book shelf with drawers.
1	Rattan settee.
2	Rattan chairs.
2	Bamboo chairs.
1	Camphor wood trunk.
2	Waste paper baskets.
1	measuring pole.

(2)

- 2 Floor mats. ✓
- 6 Small letter baskets, rattan. ✓
- 3 Large letter baskets, rattan. ✓
- 1 Small book shelf. ✓
- 1 Wooden stand for papers. ✓
- 1 Wooden pigeon hole for letters. ✓
- 1 Wooden box containing Original Invoices. ✓
- 2 Wooden boxes containing stationery. ✓
- 1 Pair letter scales. ✓
- 1 Set Rubber stamps & Ink pad. ✓
- 3 Frames with portrait of McKinley & 2 of ships. ✓
- 3 Cuspidors. ✓

INTERPRETER & CHINESE WRITER'S ROOM:

- 1 Small table desk. ✓
- 1 Rattan desk chair. ✓
- 1 Bamboo chair. ✓
- 1 Chinese Blackwood Writing table. ✓
- 2 Chinese Blackwood square stools. ✓
- 1 Camphor wood chest, with old documents. ✓
- 2 Tin boxes with stationery. ✓
- 1 Long table, wooden. ✓
- 12 Rifles, with short bayonets. ✓
- 12 Belts and cartridges. ✓
- 2 Wooden stands for Arms. ✓
- 1 Large picture in frame. ✓
- 1 Consular Gig, with oars complete. ✓
- 1 Green Official Chair and 2 poles, & Wooden Stand. ✓
- 1 Blue Official Chair, with wooden stand. ✓
- 1 "Silk Embroidered" frame. ✓
- 19 Winter hats for coolies. ✓
- 5 Summer hats for coolies, (Straw). ✓

Waton, China,

September, 80, 1904.

F. D. Sheshier.

American Consul General,

Robert M. McNamara

American Consul General.

NOV 11 1904

See memo
No. 445

American Consulate General,
Canton, October 1st, 1904.

Mr F. D. Cheshire,

to the Department of State,

Subject.

*HHH to amounts
inventory*

Assuming charge of the Consulate General
at Canton.

CHIEF CLERK,
NOV 8 1904
Department of State.

No. 445

American Consulate General,
Canton, October 1st, 1904.

Honorable Francis B Loomis,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D, C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to inform you that, acting under instructions from the Department of State, I have this day assumed charge of this Consulate General.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. D. Chesnut.

U, S, Consul General.

Canton

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

ROBERT
M.D.T.

From CANTON,

October 5, 1904.

4:25 a. m.

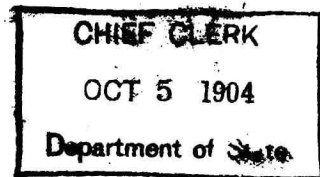
Adm Oct 5 '04

Confined
Oct 7 '04
file

Secretary of State,
Washington.

Would recommend the appointment of Heintzleman
student at the Legation Peking. Deputy and Vice Consul-
General. Dasilva has resigned.

C H E S H I R E.



ciphered by the Chief Clerk's Office,

October 5, 1904. 9:35

No. 446.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, October 6th, 1904.

Mr. F. D. Cheshire,

To the Department of State.

NOV 14 1904

Department of State.

Subject:

Confirming telegrams.

Abstract of Contents.

No. 446.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, October 6th 1904 .

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm the following telegrams,

vis:-

Washington (no date)

"Cheshire,

American Consul ,

Canton.

Telegraph name good man for appointment vice Consul General, he will sign under your direction and receive full salary -- dismiss Da Silva.

Peirce."

Canton, October 5th, 1904.

"Secof State,

Washington.

Would recommend the appointment of Heintzleman, student at the Legation, Peking, Deputy and Vice Consul General Da Silva has resigned.

Cheshire."

Washington, (no date)

"American Consul,

Canton.

Heintzleman appointed ordered proceed Canton immediately.

Peirce."

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. S. Cheshire

American Consul General.

sg
No. 447

CONSULAR BUREAU
NOV
14
1904
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ASST. SECRETARY
NOV 14 1904

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, October 7th, 1904. ✓

Mor.

To the Department of Foreign Affairs,
NOV 14 1904
Department of State.

Subject:

the death by drowning of ^{James} ~~the~~ Compadore of the British S.S. ~~of~~ ^{the} ~~Kansu~~ ^{Kansu}

To Secy Navy.
Abstract of Contents.

Alleged that the Compadore met his death at the hands of American sailors on Hsuna-joint investigations being held and refer to unfavorable comments in Peking papers.

examine
H. H. Brown
Nov 15/04
file

No. 447.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, October 7th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report to the Department the occurrence here of a very unfortunate affair on the evening of the 26th ultimo. A Chinaman employed as third Compradore on the British Steamer "Kamsuh" was drowned in the creek back of the British Concession (Shameen) and it is alleged that he met his death at the hands of certain American sailors on board of the U. S. S. "Helena" who threw him into the creek. There was some alarm on Shameen among foreign residents, and a detachment of British blue jackets were stationed at the bridge to be ready in case of emergency, but happily no signs of trouble were manifested by the natives. Before I took charge, Mr. McWade, with some Americans he summoned, held an inquiry with a view to ascertaining, if possible, the real culprits, but it resulted in their not being able to fix the murder on any of the "Helena's" men.

At the request of the Acting Viceroy, a joint investigation has been held for the past three days with four Chinese Officials and myself, but as yet no decision has been arrived at. I will forward to the Department the finding of the Court at a later date. Such happenings create bitterness among the Chinese and foster a desire for revenge which may not slumber till it is gratified, and then the foreign residents have to put up with the consequences.

Some unfavorable comments have appeared in the Hong Kong papers -- no doubt inspired by persons here who have practically said that some of the sailors on the "Helena" must be convicted at all hazards.

The Chinese Officials, as well as myself are doing all we can to see that justice is done in the premises, and I may say that they (the Chinese Officials) have, from the beginning acted very impassionately in the matter.

I may also mention that Commander Sawyer and the officers of the "Helena" are using every effort to ferret out these responsible for the deed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

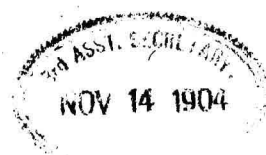


American Consul General.

MS

No. 448

CONSUL BUREAU

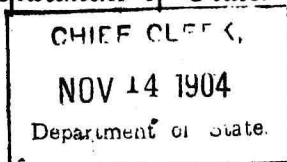


Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, October 10th, 1904.

Mr. F. D. Cheshire,

To the Department of State.



Subject:

*Ans Nov 15/04
file*

Appointment of Mr. F. M. da Cunha, and Mr. Alfred P.
Greaves clerks in this Consulate General.

Abstract of Contents.



No. 1448

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, October 10th 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform the Department that I have appointed Mr. F. M. da Cunha and Mr. Alfred P. Greaves, clerks in this Consulate General in place of Mr. A. da Silva. Both of these gentlemen are of good standing and are thoroughly qualified to perform the duties of the office. Mr. da Cunha having had four years, and Mr. Greaves about sixteen months experience of Consular work.

These gentlemen will be paid out of the appropriation of \$1,200 for clerk hire.

I trust my action will meet with the approval of the Department.

I have the honor to be,

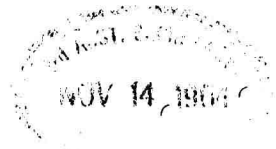
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. Sherrin

American Consul General.

9
No. 449

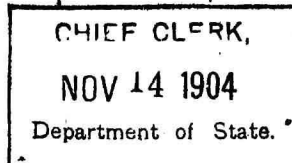


Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, October 11th, 1904.

Mt. F. D. Cheshire,

To the Department of State.



Subject:

Ans Nov 15/04

Clerks employed in Consulate General.

file

Abstract of Contents.

Giving nationality, age and compensation, &c:.



No: 11-11-9

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, October 11th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In my despatch 448, of 10th instant, I omitted to say that Mr. F. M. da Cunha is a Portugese Subject, 41 years old and that I have agreed to pay him at the rate of \$800 gold a year, and that Mr. Greaves was born in Hong Kong, British father and Chinese mother, 19 years old and that I have fixed his salary at the rate of \$400 gold per annum.

It is fortunate that I was able to retain the services of these gentlemen, as without them, it would have been impossible for me to have performed the many duties of this office.

There is a good deal of unfinished work in this Consulate and with the current work, there is enough to keep three clerks employed, not to mention the work in the Chinese Department which is conducted under my personal supervision.

I expect the new Vice and Deputy Consul General here in a few days.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



American Consul General.



No. 450.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, October 12th , 1904 .

Mr. F. D. Cheshire,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Accounts.

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing Transcript of Notarial Fees and receipt for
money expended for official telegrams.

No. 450.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, October 12th , 1904 .

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

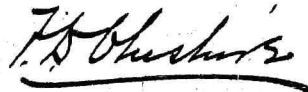
Sir:

I have the honor to enclose Quarterly Transcript of Notarial Fees for the period I was lately in charge of the Nanking Consulate, also receipt for \$31.62, amount I received from Mr. J. W. Davidson in charge at Nanking, representing my payments for official telegrams during the period of my services at Nanking.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



American Consul General.

Enclosures as stated.

Transcript of Notarial Fees and receipt as above.

FILE

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From CANTON,

October 17, 1904.

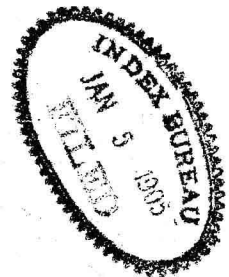
9:04 a. m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Canton-Hankow railway construction work stopped. It is reported for want of funds. Have requested Chinese authorities to protect property.

C H E S H I R E.



iphered by the Chief Clerk's Office, October 18, 1904. 9:55

No. 451



NOV 21 1904

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, October 18th, 1904.

CONSULAR BUREAU
NOTED

Mr. Fleming D. Cheshire,

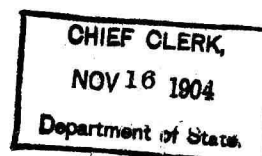
To the Department of State.

Subject:

*Ans by form
Dec 1/04
file*

Certificates of Marriage.

Abstract of Contents.



No. 451

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, October 18th, 1904 .

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In compliance with paragraph 418 of the Consular Regulations, I enclose, herewith, three certificates of the marriage in my presence, at this Consulate General on the 18th instant, of Yee Heng, of San Francisco, Cal., to Ah Cum of Sun Ning; Yee Poy of San Francisco, Cal., to Ah Yeng of Sun Ui; and of Yee Keng, of San Francisco, Cal., to Pou Yoke of Sun Ning, by the Rev. W. Bridie, of Wesleyan Methodist Church.

Similar certificates have been furnished each of the contracting parties.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. D. Chestnut

American Consul General.

Three Enclosures.

(FORM No. 87.)

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

General
Consulate of the United States,

NOTED
RECORDED
INDEXED

....., 18
I, *Fleming J. Chesire*, *General* Consul of the United States
at *Kanton, China*, do hereby certify that, on this *Eighteenth*
day of *October*, A. D. *1904*, at *this consulate General*
in the city of *Kanton, China*, *Jee Poy*
aged *Twenty* years, born in *San Francisco, Cal.* and now
residing in *Kanton, China*, and *Oh Jeng*
aged *Twenty-one* years, born in *Shun, Chi*
and now residing in *Kanton, China*, were united in marriage before me,
and in my presence, by *Rev. W. B. Birdie*, who is authorized
by the laws of *Western Methodist Church* to perform such a ceremony.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the
Consulate at *Kanton, China*, this *Eighteenth*
day of *October*, A. D. *1904*, and of the Independence of the United States
the *129th*

F. J. Chesire
American Consul General



(Form No. 87.)

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

Consulate of the United States,

banton, Oct. 18th, 1904.

J. Fleming D. Cheever, General Consul of the United States

at *banton, China*, do hereby certify that, on this *Eighteenth*

day of *October*, A. D. *1904*, at *this consulate General*

in the city of *banton, China*, *Jee Hong*

aged *thirty-two* years, born in *San Francisco, Cal* and now

residing in *banton, China*, and *Ah Gum*

aged *Twenty* years, born in *Chu Tung*

and now residing in *banton, China*, were united in marriage before me,

and in my presence, by *Rev. W. Bridie*, who is authorized

by the laws of *Wesleyan Methodist Church* to perform such a ceremony.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the

Consulate at *banton, China*, this *Eighteenth*

day of *October*, A. D. *1904*, and of the Independence of the United States

the *19th*

J. D. Cheever

Consul

American Consul General



(Form No. 87.)

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

General
Consulate of the United States,

CONSULATED
NOTED

General
J. Fleming D. Chesire, Consul of the United States
at *Kanton China*, do hereby certify that, on this *Eighteenth*
day of *October*, A. D. *1904*, at *this consulate General*
in the city of *Kanton China*, *Yee Keng*
aged *thirty-five* years, born in *San Francisco Cal* and now
residing in *Kanton China*, and *Pai Yoke*
aged *twenty-one* years, born in *Shun Ling*
and now residing in *Kanton China*, were united in marriage before me,
and in my presence, by *Rev. W. Dixie*, who is authorized
by the laws of *Wesleyan Methodist Church* to perform such a ceremony.

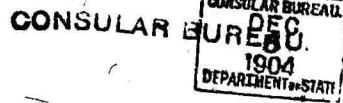
In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the
Consulate at *Kanton China*, this *Eighteenth*
day of *October*, A. D. *1904*, and of the Independence of the United States
the *129th*

J. D. Chesire
American Consul General



No. 452.

Notes,



Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, October 18th, 1904.

Mr. Fleming D. Cheshire,

To the Department of State.

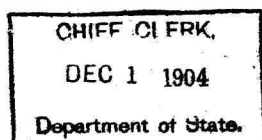
Subject:

*See Dec 6/04
file*

Canton-Hankow Railway Construction work stopped.

Abstract of Contents.

Confirming telegram.



No. 452.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, October 18th , 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm my telegram of this date as follows:-

"Secstate,

Washington.

Canton-Hankow Railway Construction work stopped. It is reported for want of funds. Have requested Chinese Authorities to protect property.

Cheshire."

I may say that the work of construction was ordered stopped by telegram from the Acting Chief Engineer of the Company from Shanghai.

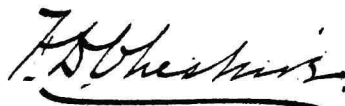
It is reported here that the financial condition of the Company is not good, and that is the reason of the work being stopped.

I shall have occasion to address the Department later more fully on the subject.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



American Consul General.

No. 453.



Consulate-General of the United States;

Canton, China, October 20th, 1904. ✓

Mrs. Fleming D. Stetshire,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

*Ans. by J. H. Mary
2/5 Dec 6/04*



file

re Death by drowning of third Comrade of the S. S. "Kamoh" at hands of American Sailors.

to Mary
Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing testimony and finding of Board of Enquiry and suggests an indemnity be paid to the family of deceased.

*See 469 / Nov 21/04
from Canton*



No. 453.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, October 20th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Leemis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No. 447, of date the 7th instant, having relation to the drowning of a Chinaman -- the third Compradore on the British Steamer "Kansuh" on the 26th ultimo, -- I now have the honor to inform you that the Board of Enquiry consisting of Wen Tsung-yao and Kao Erh-kien, Directors of the Board of Foreign Affairs, Shen Chuan-yi, Prefect of Kwang Chow Fu, Fu Yu-mai, Magistrate of the Nam Hai District, and myself carefully weighed and considered the evidence and circumstances attending the case and are of opinion that the act of throwing the Chinaman into the creek from the Western Bridge of Shameen (British Concession) was committed by American sailors. I enclose copy of the testimony and of the decision of the Court
/453. or Board of Enquiry.

I may state that the Mother and family of deceased, have implored the Chinese Officials as well as myself, for assistance, as through the untimely death of the said Compradore, their means of support have thus been taken away. My Chinese Colleagues are very anxious that something should be done by our Government in the way of indemnity and at their request I have so written to the Minister who will no doubt lay the matter before the Department for its consideration. While I share the same view as the Chinese members of the Board in the matter of indemnity, still I have made it clearly known to them that it was a question that must be determined by my Government.

The Chinese Officials naturally referred to the precedents of indemnity having been paid by Chinese Government for loss of life of American Citizens, and notably, the case of a Mr. Ntsel who was killed some months ago near New Chwang.

I may add that this drowning case occurring shortly after two cases of death of Chinese by persons in the employ of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company produced a very strong feeling of resentment among the populace for a short time, and I am sorry to say the articles in the Hong Kong Press did not tend to help matters in this respect.

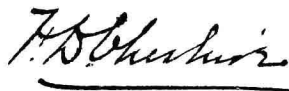
The decision arrived at has been published in the Chinese Press and will, it is believed, have a salutary effect on the minds of the populace.

I had occasion to visit several of the high Provincial Authorities in the Canton City yesterday and I found everything quiet. I did not hear an insulting remark from the natives.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



American Consul General.

Enclosures as above.

(1)

Testimony taken on October 4th, 5th and 6th, 1904,
regarding the case of the third Comrades of the British Steamer
"Kassuh" by the Board of Enquiry, composed of Wen Tsung-yao and
Kao Erh-kiam, Directors of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, Shen
Chuan-yi, Prefect of Kiang Chow Fu, Fu Yu-mai, Magistrate of
the Nam Hai District, and Fleming D. Cheshire, American Consul
General.

On Wednesday, October 5th, Ho Ping Lam, assistant manager of Hsin Hang, was brought before the Court and sworn. He stated that he was in the shop on Wednesday afternoon, September 26th. It was getting dark, and about thirty yards distant he saw one sailor and at about 100 yards distance he saw three sailors, all coming towards the bridge. One man, on entering the bridge, played with the Chinese policeman just inside the gate. The other three men were also on the bridge at that time. He did not know the length of the bridge, and guessed only at the distances. Five or ten minutes after he saw the men playing. He heard some Chinese saying that foreigners had thrown a Chinaman into the creek. He could not tell anything about the dress of the foreigners, except that they had white suits, as it was just dark. He could not say what kind of cap was worn; did not see the faces of the men; did not see what they were doing. About twenty minutes afterwards a Meerhen sailor, British, came along and asked him what was the matter. He told him that some foreigners had thrown a Chinaman into the creek. The sailor came from the canal road. At that time the crowd was calling out, "Kill the foreigners." The British sailor said, "What am I to do?" He told him to go into Shameen at once. He then said he had some more friends playing fan-tan in a back street. Answering a question, the witness said he saw four sailors going through the gate, but could not say what kind of hats they wore. No foreigners were in the shop just before this occurrence, but the British sailor entered afterwards.

Mr. King was the next witness. Mr. King is a foreman for Butterfield and Swire. Answering a question by Taitai Wen, or, rather, in answer to a statement by him, that at the hearing the day before he had stated that he could identify one of the men aboard the "Helena" whose name was Jensen, the witness stated that he would not swear he was the man. Lieut. Hasbrouck suggested that the witness should explain the circumstances leading up to his identification of Jensen. The witness stated that he went on board the "Helena" twice

on Friday, September 30th. He saw the greatest part of the crew. After a large part of the crew had been paraded before him he picked out two men, among whom was Jensen and another man. He was positive Jensen was one of the men, but would not swear to it. Afterwards, at a second investigation, he stated that he was mistaken in regard to the other man. It was just twilight at the time, so he said, and he saw the two sailors running by Watson's. Jensen was the same height and build, the witness said, as one of the men running. (This was the sole ground for King's identification of Jensen as one of the culprits.)

Cross-examined by Lieut. Hasbrouck, the witness stated that he did not see any blue collars or watch marks on the sleeves of the sailors, but did not pay particular attention to the matter. He stated, however, that when he went on board the "Helena" a great number of men were called on the quarter deck and paraded before him one by one; that he picked out two men and said they were the men, and that it was no use going further with the identification.

The two men picked out were then brought before the witness in the cabin of the Captain, and after looking at them a second time he stated that one of the men (Kleist) was not one of the men had seen running away.

After saying this twice, the witness, according to the evidence taken at the first enquiry, had stated that he was positive Kleist was the man but that he would not swear to the identification of Jensen, but thought he was mistaken in his identity.

He then reported his identification of Jensen and non-identification of ~~Amundsen~~ Kleist. On being cross examined he acknowledged that in the former evidence he had stated that the shorter man of the two, Jensen, had no moustache but on Jensen being produced it was found that he had a well developed moustache.

The next witness called was Mr. Radburn. He stated that he recognised Jensen, not by name, but by sight, as having come out of

the Hotel en Shameen with a toothpick in his mouth at about fifteen or ten minutes to 7, picking his teeth. He asked the witness what was the matter with the Chinaman who was lying down. The witness told him that he heard that he had been drowned. On cross-examination Mr. Radburn declared that he was positive Jensen was the man he met coming out of the Hotel.

Cross examined by Lieut. Hasbrouck, the witness could not say whether Jensen, considering the time that had elapsed, could have had anything to do with the tragedy.

Mr. A. Fonseca, the manager of the Hotel at Shameen, was the next witness. He recognised Jensen, who was brought before him, as having been in the Hotel several times. On the day of this occurrence September 26th, the accused, Jensen, was in the Hotel between 5.30 and 6 o'clock, in the billiard room of the Hotel. He was alone at the Hotel at that time, of which fact the witness was positive, because he was the only American sailor in the Hotel, but some British sailors were playing billiards at the time in the Hotel. The witness saw the accused at the moment of the occurrence sitting at the dining room at the Hotel for others than regular boarders and Jensen, the accused, was the only man in that dining room at the time, the dining room being next to the office.

Cross-examined by Lieut. Hasbrouck: The witness was positive that Jensen could not have had anything to do with the drowning case, as he was at the dining table at the time.

The witness stated that he was outside at the time of the occurrence, having left Jensen in the private dining room and that when he went inside again after ascertaining the trouble Jensen was still in side.

A Chinese storekeeper stated that he was upstairs at the window of his house when he heard the commotion. He looked out and saw four foreigners in the gate at the west end of the bridge, and saw one playing with one of the constables. After that they went inside the

bridge near Shameen when they met a Chinaman with a lamp in his hand. It was too dark to see whether there was any collision. The Foreigners caught up the Chinaman and threw him off the bridge. He stated that it was dark but he could not make out the nationality of the perpetrators. They had white suits and white caps.

A native fruit-hawker, another witness, stated that he saw the sailors on the bridge but could not see how many; then he heard the splash of the water.

F. M. A. Grace, the clerk of the Hotel, was then called and stated that he had seen Jensen some seven or eight times. He had made his acquaintance some time ago in the Hotel and saw him on the day of the occurrence in the Hotel office between 5.30 and 6 O'clock p.m. when he, Jensen, spoke for dinner and afterwards entered the billiard room. He then saw him about 7 o'clock in the dining room. At the time of the occurrence the accused was in the dining room alone. The witness was sure of this.

The billiard-marker of the Hotel, You Ken Sing, stated that he was on duty in the billiard room at the time of the occurrence and there was one American sailor and three British sailors in the room at 6 o'clock. Jensen was the American and he had been there over an hour. At the time of the affair Jensen was at ~~himself~~ dinner by himself.

This closed the proceedings and Lieut. Hasbrouck asked for the dismissal of Jensen. The dismissal was not granted, and the Chinese officials decided that they would make another investigation, and on Thursday, October 26th, the blue jackets on the "Helena" who had been given shore leave on September 26th, and twenty-nine others were brought to the American Consulate for identification by Mr. King in presence of Chinese Officials. An Indian who claimed at the first investigation to be able to recognise the men was brought forward and inspected the forty-two men. He failed to justify his first statement by his inability to identify either one.

October 4th, 1904.
)-----()

Mr. King was called and sworn. He stated that he was near Watson's store between 6.15 and 6.30 o'clock p.m. on September 26, and in approaching the corner he saw two sailors and a Chinaman on the bridge. The two sailors picked the Chinaman up and threw him into the creek. They then crossed the bridge by Watson's and took to their heels. He did not follow the men but he reported the matter in Watson's store to Watson's sheriff. He could recognize one of the men but he saw only two men, bluejackets, besides the Chinaman just about the middle arch of the bridge. The sailors ran towards the boat-house.

When cross-examined by the Lieut: Hasbrouck he stated that he had at a previous investigation positively identified two sailors as being the men who had perpetrated the deed, and as being on the bridge at the time.

When cross-examined by Tactai Wen he was positively sure that there were only two foreigners that he saw on the bridge at the time.

Mr. Balston being sworn stated that at the time of the affair he was on the boat and got to the bridge at 10 minutes to 7, or about that time, and heard that four American sailors had thrown a Chinaman over the bridge. An English sailor came over the bridge and he told him what had happened. A crowd had collected by that time on the Canton side of the bridge. A messenger was despatched by Yuen Kung to certain of this sailor's friends, who were in a gambling house playing fan-tan at the time, and notified them of the trouble. The witness was then excused.

Mr. Simond being sworn stated that he worked for A. S. Watson & Co. He was in his room upstairs above Watson's store at the time of the tragedy. He heard some noise on the bridge and also the noise of people running past the building. He thought he heard someone call, "Come on, Mac." He went to the window and looked out, and saw two men running; he did not know how many. Then he went downstairs

and walked over to the bridge and saw a lukong driving coolies back.

Mr. Griffith, of Watson's, also stated, after being sworn, that he was in his room at the time. He did not see the tragedy, but afterwards saw the body on the side of the canal as he was going to the Hotel for dinner. When he got to the Hotel he met some American sailors. As he was washing his hands these American sailors, who were near the billiard table, expressed a desire to remain aloof from the case; that it was none of their business, and they did not wish to be mixed up in it. They heard that it was their fellow-sailors who did it. This wish was also expressed to certain parties who appeared on the scene about that time. The witness expressed "that some doubt seemed to exist as to whether American sailors committed the deed or not."

A sergeant of police (Indian) sworn that he was inside the police station at the time of the occurrence, and a watchman told him that something was wrong outside. He went to the bridge and saw sampans searching for something, and found they were searching for the body of a man. After the body of the man was found nobody seemed willing to take it out of the water. The witness saw no sailors near at hand.

An Indian watchman at Watson's, after being sworn, stated that he was inside Watson's building at the time. He did not see the man thrown into the river, but he saw the sailors running, and heard they were Americans. He stated that he could recognise one of them. When asked why he could recognise one of the sailors he stated that he knew him before when the "Helena" was in Canton; that there had been a fight amongst the American sailors, and this particular man had been hurt. Therefore, he knew that this was one of the men that was running with the crowd he saw, and so recognised him. He also stated that he saw him near Watson's before the occurrence. The man was but a few yards from him, and ran right past Watson's store on

the left hand side as he was approaching the bridge. He stated, also, that he saw four sailors running, three of them being in front and one behind. The time was about 6.30 p.m.

Another Indian watchman attached to Watson's was called and stated that at the time of the occurrence he was in the cookhouse, and was attracted by the noise of somebody running. He said, "I was in the cookhouse at the time, and was attracted by the noise on the outside, and I went to the door and saw four sailors running, whom I recognised to be Americans." When questioned as to how he knew these sailors were Americans he stated that he knew they were Americans by hearing others say so.

A Chinese sergeant stated that at the time he was inside the police station next to the Hotel. He heard the noise, and ran out and saw a crowd running on to the bridge and looking down into the canal. When he got to the bridge he saw two American sailors running towards the British Consul's just round the corner. The time was about 6.15. He was positive they were Americans. On being questioned he stated that he afterwards went up to the corner near the Consulate, but lost sight of the sailors. Then he returned to the Bund and reported the affair to the Captain Superintendent of Police. He declared that he was the American sailors by the light of the electric lamp, but could not recognise them. On cross-examination he stated that he did not follow the sailors, but simply recognised them by the light of an electric lamp.

A Chinese soldier stationed on the bridge stated that he was on the bridge on duty, and saw four American sailors at the west end. One of them tried to snatch the stick from the lukong on duty at the gate. The other three, however, persuaded him to let go, and the lukong resumed possession of the stick. The four sailors then traversed the bridge until they met a Chinaman. One of the sailors got hold of this Chinaman's foot, two others got hold of his shoulders and he

was pushed up on top of the parapet and thrown over the bridge. The Chinaman had tried to avoid the sailors by standing against the side of the bridge as they were passing. These sailors were in white uniform, but the witness could not recognise their nationality. Witness went to get a boat to rescue the man. The sailors had run straight by Watson's, on the footpath.

Another soldier on duty on the bridge stated that he was sitting down at the door of the station when he saw some sailors in the gate. He knew them as Americans. There was a Chinaman on the bridge at the time with a lamp. Three of these sailors surrounded him and threw him over into the water. The sailors then ran by Watson's store. The witness did not follow them. He described the difference between the uniforms of American and French sailors.

Another soldier on the bridge at the time stated that he saw four American sailors enter the gate of the bridge and one Chinaman going off the bridge. Three of the sailors seized the Chinaman and threw him overboard. They (the sailors) then ran away. The witness went to try to save the Chinaman. He could not recognise the sailors.

A Chinese constable stated that at the time he was on duty on the bridge and saw four American sailors on the bridge. When they entered the bridge from the gate one of the sailors snatched his stick. He told him that he was on duty, and got the stick back. He then gave his attention to the gate, and did not see them throw the Chinaman over the bridge. When questioned he stated he could not recognise the sailors.

This closed the case with the prosecution, and the Court adjourned until the next day.

October 6th, 1904.

Otto Mohamed - recalled. He saw the sailors that were given shore leave on 26th September and did not identify any of them. There were 42 men. He said "he is not here."

Mr. King was again called and failed to identify any of the men.

F. J. Blarh - Chief Boatswain mate of "Helena". He said that he went ashore at 3 o'clock and returned to ship at half past 4 o'clock.

T. Seaton - Commissary Stewart, I went ashore about 6 o'clock, returned at 8 o'clock. I went direct to L. Charles & Co., Compradore over the bridge. I returned via the bridge at half past 7 o'clock. A man by the name of Roach was in Charles & Co. with me. I went and returned there alone.

H. J. Higgins - coalpasser, I was ashore on the 26th. I went ashore at 3 o'clock, and returned to ship a little before 7 o'clock. I first went to Patell's on Shameen. I stoped there till about a quarter past 5 o'clock. I then went to Japanese house opposite Shameen. I stoped there 20 to 25 minutes. I then went to "Fan Tan" place and stayed about 15 minutes. I then went to Victoria Hotel I was with some fellow sailors when I went to Victoria Hotel. I was with some fellow sailors when I went to Japanese house. There was Roach, Dowda and I think Craig)colored man(. I stayed at Victoria Hotel long enough to get a bottle of beer and then went out. I then walked about the bund, sat down with three other men of "Helena" until I got ready to go off to the ship. These were not the men who went with me to Japanese house.

I think I left Hotel a little after 6 o'clock. While on the bund, everything was quiet. I did not hear of a man being drowned before I went on board. It was about 7 o'clock when I returned to the ship with my comrades. The three men were named, Dressler, Martin, I do not know the name of the third.

G. P. Suprenant - landsman, I was on shore on 26th September, came about 3 o'clock, returned to ship between half past 7 and 8 o'clock. I first went to Charles (compradore) I did not go inside as the Captain was there. I then went to a place where they played "Fan Tan". I did not go inside; returned at once across the bridge to Shameen. I stood in front of Victoria Hotel, a few minutes. I then went to the bund and sat on a bench where I met two men of "Helena" and then returned to ship between 7 and 8 o'clock. The men were a ship's sailer and Canteen yeoman. Everything quiet up to the time I returned to ship. I heard of the drowning affair in the afternoon of next day.

J. M. Dowda - Oiler, I went ashore on 26th September, about 3 o'clock returned to ship at 6 o'clock. I went to Patell's and stayed there until 5 o'clock then went to Japanese stayed about 15 to 20 minutes. I returned via West Bridge with colored man (craig) to ship about 6 o'clock. I came ashore with comrades. Roach, Ray, Higgins. Craig was the only man with me when I returned.

Charles Lockey - Machinest 2nd class, I went ashore 26th September, got ashore about 10 minutes after 4 o'clock, returned to ship

- 2 -

about half past 9. I went to Indian place, there half hour. Then Victoria Hotel about half past 5 and 6 o'clock. I stayed there about 10 minutes. Then returned to Victoria Hotel and stayed there about half hour; then went to Sampan and had a woman afterwards on board ship about 9.30. (stayed in Sampan with woman) I came ashore alone and met two men in Indian place McLaughlin and Ray, and with them went to Japanese place. When in Victoria Hotel I heard of Chinaman being thrown overboard. An American said to him you had better go on board ship.

G. L. Thomas - Sailmaker's mate, I was on shore 26th, went ashore 3 o'clock, returned to ship 5.15 o'clock, I came with others, returned alone. I first went to Charles. Captain there did not go in. I returned alone across bridge about 5 o'clock. Then went to Sampan and aboard ship.

H. L. Morton - Canteen yeoman, I was on shore 26th, went ashore 3.30 o'clock returned to ship between 7.15 and 7.30. I first went to Charles, stayed about 3 minutes. I then went down street about 4 o'clock. Went to Indian place stayed about three quarter of an hour. Then went to the bund and stayed there on bench until I returned to ship. I was with Dressler. Men returned to ship with McLaughlin, Higgins, Suprenant and Derssler. Got on board ship about 7.30 o'clock.

J. E. McLaughlin - Gunner's mate, 3rd class, I was on shore 26th. I went at 4 o'clock and returned to ship between half past 9 and 10 o'clock, first went to Indian place, stayed about one hour. Roach and I crossed creek in Sampan and went to Japanese place

stayed there about one hour. Then Lockey and I returned over bridge to Shameen. It was about 6 o'clock. Walked about the bund smoked cigarettes until about 7 o'clock. Then went to Victoria Hotel with Lockey, stayed in Hotel until 9 o'clock. All the time drinking with Lockey and Ray. I returned to ship with Ray. When I was in the Hotel a gentleman (Griffith) (?) came to Ray and said there had been trouble outside. Be careful, look out for yourselves. I did not hear any noise, stayed there in Hotel.

essler - Yaoman executive officer and ship's writer, was on shore 26th September, went a little after 3 o'clock and returned 7.30 o'clock. Went to Charles 15 minutes to 4 o'clock stayed about 5 minutes. Then came on Shameen, was with Martin all the afternoon and returned to ship with him and two others, Hoggins and Suprenant; we joined them on board. Walked around water front most of the time. I also went to Indian place, these are the only two places. I first heard of drowning affair on the ship.

Jansen - Cockswain, was on shore 26th came on shore about 2 o'clock returned about half past 7 o'clock. He went to Indian store, I went across bridge about 4 o'clock went to Charles. returned to Shameen between 4 and half past 5 o'clock by lower bridge. I was alone all the time. I had dinner at Canton Hotel, was alone when in Hotel I did not hear anything extraordinary. After supper saw men trying to resuscitate the man who was drowned.

ster Roach - Machinest 1st class, I was on shore 26th September, left ship 3 o'clock returned a few minutes past 8 o'clock. Went to Indian shop was there until about a quarter to 6 o'clock. I then with McLaughlin, went towards Victoria Hotel; then took Sampan and crossed to Canton. Went to a house of ill fame - did not stay more than 5 minutes, left there alone. Then went to Charles; there I met Sexton, stayed there until about half past 7 o'clock. Sexton left me and I went to native restaurant. After having some food I went immediately on board ship, crossed Sha-meen Bridge about a quarter to 8 o'clock I was alone. There was no excitement when I crossed the bridge met Lockey at bund waiting for a boat.

W. M. Ray - Coalpasser, I was on shore 26th. went with regular liberty party at 3 o'clock returned about half past 9 o'clock. Went to Indian shop, stayed there all the afternoon I went to Victoria Hotel afterwards. McLaughlin and Lockey went to Canton, stayed in Hotel until about half past 8 o'clock. A Gentleman came to Hotel and said that four American sailors had thrown a Chinaman over the bridge and he was drowned. I left Hotel with Lockey and McLaughlin to return to ship. I returned with McLaughlin.

(2)

Canton, October 17th, 1904.

We the undersigned, Wen Tsung-yao and Kao Erh-kien, Directors of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, Shen Chuan-yi, Prefect of Kwang Chow Fu, Fu Yu-mai, Nam Hai Magistrate, and F. D. Cresshire, United States Consul General, Canton, after carefully weighing and considering the testimony adduced at the Court of Enquiry into the cause of death of the third Compradore of the S. S. "Kansuh", on the 26th day of September, 1904, have arrived at the following conclusions.

1. That the said Compradore came to his death by drowning on the 26th of September, 1904, by being thrown into the creek from the Western bridge of Shameen.

2. That a great deal of the evidence is conflicting and merely hearsay and we have not considered it of any value owing to its extrinsic weakness and its incompetency to satisfy the Court as to facts.

3. That the most direct and conclusive evidence is that of the soldiers and guards on duty at the bridge who testified that they saw the act and it shows that the deed was committed by sailors in American uniform. This direct evidence must not be overlooked and the veracity of the witnesses is presumed in the absence of proof to the contrary.

4. That there is no proof of the identity of the actual person or persons who committed the deed.

5. That in our opinion continued efforts should be made to ascertain if possible the real culprits, who, in the event of their being found and their guilt established, should be dealt with as provided by the laws of their Country.

6. That in view of the sad circumstances surrounding this case, and the many precedents of indemnity having been paid by the Chinese Government for loss of life of foreigners,

American Citizens included, we recommend that steps be taken to properly indemnify the family of the deceased through representation by the United States Consul General at Canton, to the United States Minister at Peking for the consideration of his Government.

Wen Tsung-yao
Director of the Bureau of
Foreign Affairs.
Kuo Eukhien

廣州府知府沈傳義
南海縣知縣傅汝梅

A. D. Chesnut
American Consul General

" Confidential. "



No. 454.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, October 28th, 1904.

Mr. Fleming D. Cheshire,

To the Department of State.

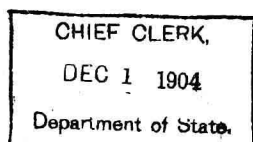
Subject:

re the **Canton-Hankow Railway Company.**

Ans by form Dec 9/04
File

Abstract of Contents.

Construction work stopped; financial condition
of Company bad; gives account of mass meeting
of prominent Chinese in regard to railway.



"Confidential."

No. 1454

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, October 20th, 1904 .

Honorable Francis B. Leemis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No.452 of date the 18th instant having relation to the construction work on the Canton-Hankow Railway Company having been stopped, I now have the honor to submit some additional particulars which I have obtained from very reliable authority.

The Company is heavily in debt -- owing in Canton on construction account alone the sum of about \$210,000 local currency, and there is not one cent in their Treasury to meet these liabilities.

I understand that immediate steps will be taken to reduce the staff and only men enough to carry on the operating department will be retained -- at least for the present. The operating department is self supporting, the earnings being sufficient to meet the running expenses.

All the foreign employees who are stationed in the interior, have been ordered in and the Location Party which was some 60 miles north of here, are due here today. The company have been awaiting their arrival before totally suspending all construction work which is now being done and the suspension will take place to-morrow.

I may inform the Department that there is a good deal of opposition on the part of the Chinese Officials to the Belgians having control of the Company, and it is said that Sheng, the Director General of Railways, has stated in writing that he

- will -

will, under no circumstances, recognize the authority of the Belgians in the Company.

At an interview I had with the Governor of this Province yesterday, His Excellency, in speaking of the Railway, said that he wanted the Americans to control the line. I explained that my Government recognized it as an American Company, and my instructions are to see that it is properly protected as such.

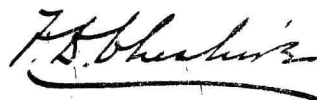
Though I do not apprehend any trouble as the result of the suspension of the work of construction, still, I have addressed the Chinese Authorities on the subject calling upon them to take every precaution to avoid trouble and protect employees and property.

I may add that a mass meeting of Chinese was held here the other day, at which upwards of 300 of the representative Merchants, together with some prominent officials were present. The cause of the meeting was the impression that the Americans had sold the stock of the Company to other nationalities, and that consequently the control of the road had passed into other hands. This the Chinese object to and are now taking such steps as well secure Chinese control. Their plan is to gain possession of the stock and to pay the Company the amount thus far expended on construction; the Americans would then be allowed to proceed with the construction of the road to Hankow, \$10,000,000 being the amount deemed necessary for the work, and which the Chinese assert their willingness to subscribe.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



American Consul General.

No. 455



*Auto
Dec 16/04*

American Consulate General,

Canton, October 22nd, 1904.

Honorable Francis B Loomis,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to inform the Department that Mr Percival Stewart Heintzleman, arrived here yesterday from Peking, and has this day entered upon the discharge of the duties of Vice and Deputy Consul General.

In the telegram which I received on the 4th instant, from the Honorable Third Assistant Secretary of State, it says "receive full salary". I infer from this that the appointee is to receive the salary paid to Mr Mc Wade, who, having been removed from office could no longer receive compensation and that the salary would be applied to compensate the Vice Consul General.

I hope this is the case, as Canton is a very expensive place to live in and Mr Heintzleman would find it practically impossible to live here as a gentleman should live on the salary of a Student Interpreter.

Mr Heintzleman is a bright, cultured young man, possessing, I believe, the qualifications essential to the making of a good Consular Officer. His knowledge of the Mandarin dialect will be of great service to him in his consular career. He will not have much time, at least, for the present, to do Chinese work as he will have all that he can properly attend to, in the general office. He shall have, however, every opportunity of learning Chinese official work.

I have suggested to Mr Heintzleman the advisability of his studying the Canton spoken language, for it will be of great service to him in the conduct of official work in this office, as the Mandarin dialect is not understood here, and there is a good deal of business transacted with Cantonese in this consulate, who are American citizens by virtue of their being born in the United States.

I

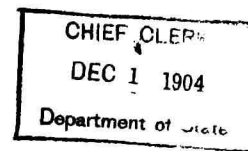
I have the honor to be,

Sir,

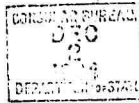
Your obedient servant,

J. S. Charles

American Consul General.



No. 11-56



Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, October 24th, 1904.

Mr. Fleming D. Stuchins,

To the Department of State.

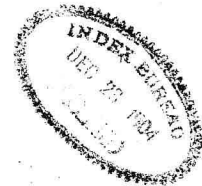
*For communication
inform at
Dec. 24/04*

file

Subject:

Re Appointment of Mr. Tsang Chue Sun as Interpreter of this Consulate General.

Abstract of Contents.



Consular Bureau.

MEMORANDUM.

Mr. Reice:

DEC 15 1904

I recommend
the appointment of
Mr. Zhang as Interpreter
at Canton.

APPROVED,

H. H. Dill.

M. J. K.

No. 56

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, October 24th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform the Department that I have dismissed Mr. Lam Hen-wan, acting Interpreter to this Consulate General, as I found him practically incompetent to discharge the duties of the Chinese Department. His English was so bad that nearly all of his translations had to be edited, besides his reputation was of a character that did not inspire confidence.

I have selected and appointed Mr. Tsang Chue Sun, a Cantonese by birth, 24 years of age, who was for some years Secretary to the Imperial Chinese Consulate General, Manila. He comes to me very highly recommended and I may add that were it not for the old age of his mother he would have gone to Mexico, as Official Translator of the Chinese Legation in that Country, the Chinese Minister at Washington having selected him for that post. Mr. Tsang will conduct the Chinese work of this office under personal supervision.

I have agreed to pay him the allowance of \$1,000 per year made by Department of State for Interpreter to this office.

I may mention that there is a great deal of Chinese work in this Consulate and it is necessary to have a person in the Chinese Department, conversant with the Cantonese as well as the Mandarin or official language of the Country.

2/436. I enclose copy of two letters of recommendation -- one

-from-

from Martin M. Levering -- and the other from Judge Carlock of
Cebu, P. I. testifying to the character and ability of Mr. Tsang.

I hope my action will be approved by the Department.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



American Consul General.

Enclosures letters as above.

Enclosure (I) with Despatch No. 456.

Sagua, P. I., October 22nd, 1902.

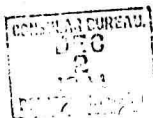
To whom it may concern:-

I take great pleasure in saying that I am well acquainted with the bearer, Mr. Tsang Chue Sun and have had extensive and intimate business and social relations with him during the time he has occupied the position of Secretary to the Imperial Chinese Consulate in this City.

He has always shown himself to be a gentleman of the highest character, cultured, refined and honorable. He is worthy of the utmost confidence and highest respect.

Very Sincerely,

Ed. Martin H. Levering.



No. 457.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, October 26th, 1904

Sir, **Fleming D. Cheshire,**

To the Department of State.

Subject:

*go auditor aug 30/05
over by per
Dec 5/04*

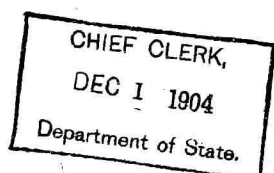
*CONSUL GENERAL BUREAU
CANTON CHINA*

Re Death of Mathew Ross, an American Citizen.

Abstract of Contents.

Announcing his death and enclosing a

Report giving particulars.



No. 457.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, October 26th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform the Department that Mathew Ross, an American Citizen, died at this port on the 23rd September last.

There is no record in this office of his death having been reported to Department by my predecessor.

1/457. I enclose report which gives particulars of his death, burial, effects, and address of nearest relatives, &c.:

I have taken charge of the effects of deceased which are practically of no value.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. D. Oakes
American Consul General.

Enclosed report as above.

(Form No. 192)

REPORT OF THE DEATH OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Consular Service, U. S. A.,

Canton, China, September 23, 1904. 190

Name: **Matthew Ross**

Native or naturalized: **Native**

Date of death: **September 23, 1904.**

Place of death: **Canton, China**

Cause of death: **Pernicious fever.**

Disposition of remains: **Buried in British cemetery at Canton, China**

Local law as to disinterring remains in case it is desired to bring them home:

Disposition of effects: *A small quantity of red clothes; no particular value. They will be sold if a purchaser can be found. Ross left a good many debts and only \$8.90*

Address of ~~XXIX~~ nearest relative;—

Ira B. Chapman, his credit.
Arrowshead, B.C., Canada

Family notified: **Sept. 29, 1904. by the Surgeon.**

Accompanied by relatives:

This information, inventory, accounts, etc., recorded in Miscellaneous Record

Book, pages **II** pages **273**.

Remarks: **Was an employee of the American China Development Co.,**

Born in Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, February 8, 1880

[SEAL]

I. B. Chapman
Consul of the United States.



No. 458.

Consulate-General of the United States.

Canton, China, October 26th, 1904.

Mr. **Fleming D. Cheshire,**

To the Department of State.

Subject:

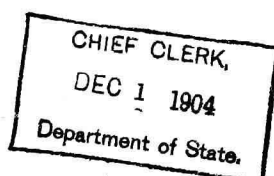
Transfer of Steam Launch "Tai Cheong"

to Mr. B. G. Randall, an American Citizen.

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing copy of Bill of Sale and copy of Con-

ular Certificate (Form 38.)



file
Ans & to C & L, with my answer, Dec 7/04
in examining his action in examining into the circumstances of the transfer

No. 458.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, October 26th 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

1/458.

I have the honor to transmit to the Department a copy of bill of sale of steam launch "Tai Cheong" made by Mr. Harry Haines, a British subject to B. C. Randall, an American Citizen on the 21st October, 1904.

I had the parties before me under oath and examined into all the facts and circumstances attending the transfer, and am satisfied that the sale of the vessel is made in good faith and transaction bona fide. Further, that Mr. Haines was the real owner of the launch and had the right to sell the same to Mr. Randall.

I may also add that I warned Mr. Randall that if it comes to my knowledge that the launch, now under the American flag, was used in an irregular or clandestine trade, protection would not be granted it by this office. He promised under oath, that the launch would be employed in legitimate trade only.

2/458.

I also enclose certificate authenticating transfer.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



American Consul General.

Enclosures.

1. Bill of Sale as above.
2. Certificate as above.

No. 459.

Mr. Rockhill

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

DEC 7 1904

Consulate-General of the United States,

Secretary of State,

DEC 8 1904

Canton, China, October 26th, 1904.

Mr. Fleming D. Cheshire,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

*Ans by you
Dec 9/04
f*

Canton-Hankow Railway Company.

Abstract of Contents.

Giving an account of large meeting held
in Canton to discuss the present
condition of the Canton-Han-
Kow Railway Company.

CHIEF CLERK,

DEC 1 1904

Department of State.

No. 459.

American Consulate General.

Canton, October 26th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B Loomis,
Assistant Secretary of State ,
Washington, D, C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to inform the Department that another large meeting has been held here at which more than five hundred representative Chinese were present, to discuss the present condition of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company.

It is said that it was decided at the meeting that determined action should be taken . Russia and France were charged with being behind Belgium, in the matter of securing railway debentures and therefore the extreme bitterness felt at the alleged transference of stock.

The meeting was very stormy, the Chinese Government was berated in no measured terms, and charged with relinquishing its authority and partitioning the country without the slightest emotion of any kind.

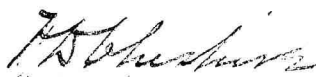
Prominent Hunan men are taking an active interest in these meetings and it was decided to print twenty thousand pamphlets in which shall be clearly stated the present crisis and these shall be scattered throughout the prefectures and districts of the provinces interested.

The Chinese assert their determination to secure the control of the road, and I understand another meeting will be held in a few days.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



American Consul General.

No. 1460.



Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, November 1st, 1904.

Mr. Fleming D. Cheshire,

To the Department of State.

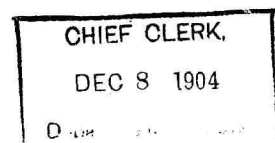
Subject:

*Dis Dec 17 04
act + comments
file Mr. Cheshires action*

Seven steam launches flying American flag.

Abstract of Contents.

Reports that the said launches were
practically Chinese owned and that
right right to fly American flag had
been withdrawn.



No. 1160.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, November 1st, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that there are seven steam launches which were transferred to the name of Mr. J. S. Murray, - who is registered in this office as an American Citizen, but an Eurasian by birth, i.e. an American father and Chinese mother - during Mr. McWade's incumbency, and which were never reported to the Department. The records show that the bill of sale of only two of the vessels are recorded in this Consulate General.

It came to my knowledge that these launches, - though reported to the Customs Authorities as having been transferred to Mr. Murray's name and were flying the American flag, - are in reality, Chinese owned, and I thereupon set about to ascertain the real facts.

I had Mr. Murray before me and having satisfied myself that the launches were placed under the American flag, to protect Chinese, - who were practically the real owners - and their business, I requested the Commissioner of Customs in future not to recognize them as American vessels, and I withdrew the right to fly the American flag.

The names of the launches are:-

"Wing Yuen"

"Wing Cheng"

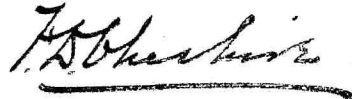
"Wang Lee")	
"Lai Hing"	)	There is no record of these launches
"Lai Man"	)	having been transferred as required
"Kwong Ping"	)	by Consular Regulations.
"Shun Tak")	

I hope the Department will approve of my action in the premises.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

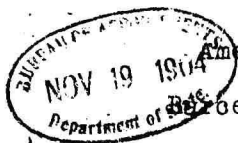


American Consul General.



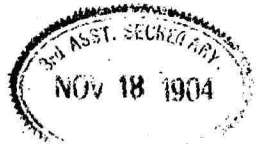
Canton

No. 1



American Consulate General,

Barcelona, Spain, November 2nd, 1904.



Mr. Julius G. Lay,

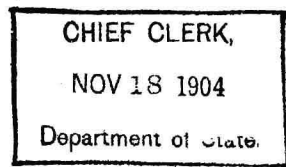
(Appointed Consul General at Canton, China.)

to The Department of State.

*27401-1
H. A. H. H. H.*



*ackn Nov. 21/04
Bond & Truss 11/12/04
file*



SUBJECT:

Oath of office, signature card

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Acknowledges Department's instructions October 6th, appointing me Consul General at Canton, and enclosing bond and oath of office.

Bond has been failed to American Surety Company and will be forwarded to Department. Encloses oath of office, duly executed, and signature card.

Expresses appreciation confidence placed in me by the President in selecting me for post, and will endeavor to administer same to his satisfaction.

No.1

American Consulate General,
Barcelona, Spain, 2nd November 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,
Assistant Secretary of State,
WASHINGTON. D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instructions of October 6th 1904, advising me of my appointment as American Consul General at Canton, China, and enclosing form of Bond and oath of office and allegiance.

The Bond has been mailed to the American Surety Company on the 29th ultimo, to be forwarded to the Department of State, and I now enclose oath of office duly executed, with signature card.

In accepting the appointment as Consul General at Canton, I beg to express my sincere appreciation of the confidence placed in me by the President in selecting me for such an important post, which I shall endeavor to administer to his satisfaction.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,


Consul General.

Enclosures:

Oath of office.

Signature card.

No. 464.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, November 4th, 1904.

Mr. **Fleming D. Cheshire,**

To the Department of State.

CHIEF CLERK,

DEC 12 1904

Department of State.

Subject:

Enclosing Deason & Co's Canton Market Report.

Abstract of Contents.



No. 1161

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, November 4th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith for the information of the Department, Deacon & Co's Canton Market Report, dated October 31st, 1904, but issued today, November 4th, 1904.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. Ochsner

American Consul General.

Enclosure as above.

No. 462.



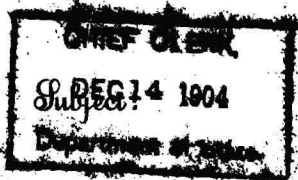
Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, November 8th, 1904



Mr. Fleming D. Cheshire,

To the Department of State.



*Rec'd by form
given to Treasury
Dec 15/04
file*

Enclosing Messrs Arnold, Harberg & Co's Report
on Silk Piece Goods and Silk Circular.

*to Treasury Dept
Abstract of Contents*



No. 462.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, November 5th, 1904 .

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for the information of the Department, Messrs Arnhold, Karberg & Co's Report on Silk Piece Goods and Silk Circular for the past fortnight.

I have the honor to be,

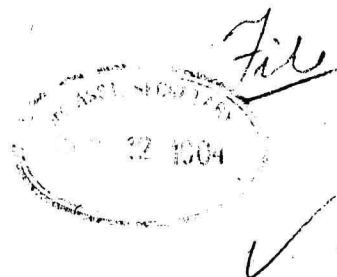
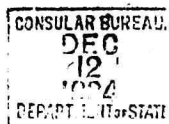
Sir,

Your obedient servant,



American Consul General.

Two Enclosures.



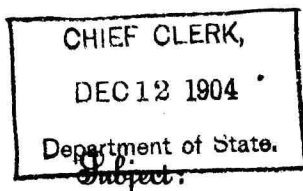
No. 463.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, November 10th, 1904.

Mr. Fleming D. Cheshire,

To the Department of State.



*asked Commissioner
25 Dec 17/04
Ans Dec 29/04
2 atty Gen
mch 25/05
2 p.m. g.
mch 25/05.*

re "The American Commerical Company
of Washington, D. C."

Abstract of Contents.

Request information as to status of Company.

No. 463.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, November 10th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to request the Department to send me any information that may be obtainable as to whether there is a Company doing business in Washington under the style of "The American Commerical Company, Washington, D. C."

1/463.

I enclose a prospectus of the said Company handed to me by a Mr. Julius Philip Simen, who called at this Consulate some time ago, and stated that he was the Agent and requested me to register the Company. I told him that before registering it, it would be well to furnish me with a certified copy of the articles of incorporation, the names of the officers of the Company and some data as to its standing, etc. Mr. Simen promised to do this, and stated that he would write to the United States for the papers and information I required.

It now appear that the Company is represented by another person named Edward Edwards, and it is regarded by some of the leading merchants here as being a concern of doubtful standing. Of course, I cannot say, whether this is true or not, but would be glad to know something reliable as to the real status of the Company.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



American Consul General.

Enclosure as above.

Enclosure 1 - with despatch 463.

**WEALTH COMES FROM
SAVINGS
JUDICIOUSLY INVESTED**

**The American
Commercial Co.**

Washington, District of Columbia, U. S. A.

INCORPORATED PURSUANT TO AN
ACT OF CONGRESS OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

**CAPITAL STOCK:
\$1,000,000.00**

AN INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT

**The American
Commercial Co.**

Washington, District of Columbia, U. S. A.


INCORPORATED PURSUANT TO AN
ACT OF CONGRESS OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

**CAPITAL STOCK:
\$1,000,000.00**



Joseph Printing Co.
629 Octavia Street
San Francisco, Calif.

The American Commercial Company



In presenting the plan of the American Commercial Co. to the consideration of the public, the management does so with a knowledge that in its plan will be found all improved and up-to-date methods.

We realize that there is a great and growing demand for institutions which will afford the public a safe installment investment which pays substantial profits and does not demand more money than can be spared from accruing incomes.

Security

The first and most important feature to be considered in any investment is security. The best security that any financial institution can offer is the integrity and responsibility of its management. The American Commercial Company offers you all of this backed by the financial responsibility of its entire assets.

Com- parison

This Company is not to be compared with a savings bank, nor any other bank, for the reason that this is an investment and not a deposit that can be withdrawn at any time, and although the inability to withdraw may seem an adverse condition, still it must be remembered that investors do not contemplate making withdrawals.

In order to facilitate this further, we allow ample loan values upon the certificates being surrendered as collateral. If the American Commercial Company should grant the privilege of your withdrawal, it could not pay more than a savings bank, as in that case its source of earning power could not be greater than the bank.

Our Plan Demon- strated

Our certificate requires the holder to pay one (\$1.00) dollar for one hundred and sixty (160) weeks or less into the funds of the company. Certificates are redeemed numerically beginning with the oldest outstanding unpaid certificate. At maturity they call for the payment of two hundred and forty (\$240.00) dollars, the holder having paid only one hundred and sixty (\$160.00) dollars to the Company. If, however, your certificate should be redeemed prior to maturity the Company will pay the holder in

4

proportion to the time the certificate has been in force.

The American Commercial Company's operations are regulated upon a plan which is similar to that of life insurance, which plan we shall try to make clear to you in the following explanation.

A life insurance company is organized primarily for the purpose of paying death losses, and its proposition in a nutshell is as follows:

If the insured dies early a large profit will be paid to his estate and if he outlives the period of the contract, a part or all of the money he has paid to the Company will be returned, with possibly a small profit, which depends upon the kind of policy he purchases. Our proposition on the other hand is that if the certificate holder fulfills his agreement he will receive a substantial profit.

Division of Premiums

Division of premium receipts is apportioned by the life insurance companies as follows: Thirty-five (35%) per cent death losses, forty (40%) per cent reserve and twenty-five (25%) per cent expense.

The American Commercial Company's premiums are apportioned as follows: Ten (10%)

5

per cent expense fund, forty (40%) per cent reserve fund, forty (40%) per cent redemption fund, ten (10%) per cent contingent fund. As you will readily see, we take less money for expenses than any similar institution of its kind. We have a larger earning power than the insurance companies, inasmuch as we have all the people favorable for certificates while the insurance companies have only about twenty (20%) per cent.

Purpose of Funds

The certificates expressly set forth how the Company shall subdivide the payments received into different funds, and plainly guarantees that each part shall be applied to a definite purpose. The expenses are thus limited, and none of the funds of the profits accruing to investors can be apportioned by the Company. These are decided improvements in the investment business, readily appreciated by all who have investigated the subject.

There are, however, few financial institutions that limit by contract the amount of money that can be used for expense of management.

The importance of this feature cannot be over estimated, and it entitles the American Commercial Company to claim

superiority over any company depriving its investors of a similar protection.

You will note the American Commercial Company operates the same as the insurance companies except that we cancel the certificate to pay the man instead of canceling the man to pay the policy.

Limited Expenses

The redemption fund of this Company is used for the payment of its obligations, that is, the redemption of certificates.

The reserve fund is held to invest for the payment of those that are not cancelled by the redemption fund.

The contingent fund is held to invest by the Company as an auxiliary fund which is for any purpose that the Board of Directors may decide to be for the best interest of all concerned.

The expense fund is for the payment of legitimate debts or expenses incurred by the Company.

The redemption fund corresponds with the mortuary fund of life insurance companies and the only essential difference is that we pay out this money to living owners of the certificates

instead of paying it to the estates of the deceased.

The reserve fund is invested in only first-class, high-grade securities as follows:

(1) Such real estate as may be necessary for the business of the Company or such improved real estate as may be desired for safe and profitable income.

(2) In first liens, upon approved real estate, secured by first mortgages, bonds or deeds of trust, the unincumbered real estate in each case to be worth at least forty (40%) per cent more than the sum loaned thereon, exclusive of buildings unless such buildings are insured, and the policies transferred to this Company and continued in force, so long as the loan exists.

(3) In approved bonds of the United States or of any State of the United States authorized by law to be issued, and bearing such rate of interest as will warrant an investment in same.

(4) In the approved legal bonds of any county or incorporated city or town in the United States, which upon due investigation may prove to be first-class, safe and secure investment.

(5) In the first mortgage bonds of railroads of this or of any other State, or the first mort-

gage bonds of any bridge, water, street railway, gas or electric light company, which have been legally issued, and which for two years previous to making the investment, have paid not less than four (4%) per cent per annum, provided that upon investigation such bonds are considered a safe and secure investment, and provided always that any of the aforementioned securities shall have a legitimate market value of not less than eighty (80%) per cent of their par value.

(6) Upon the certificates of this Company held by its certificate holders, which loan shall be made under the terms and conditions of the certificates.

Further Protection

As a further protection, it is provided that all securities, of whatever kind or character, taken, held or placed with such other secure and safe depositories as may be required by law and there safely kept and preserved, subject to the examination and inspection of the Auditor of this Company. Not only are the interests of the certificate holders thus safeguarded, but, in addition thereto, every officer whose duties are to handle any of its funds, is bonded with a reliable surety bond company, designated by the Board of Directors, and for

such an amount as will amply cover the funds passing through his hands.

Value of Certificate "Table of Values" shows the exact time your certificate has been in force, the exact amount you have paid in, the definite redemption value and the loan or surrender value.

Delinquent Premiums A certificate holder may at any time miss the payment of his dues for one week by the payment of a fine of twenty-five (25c) cents, but if not paid on or before the last calendar day of the following week, his certificate goes by default and is forfeited and the money paid in, reverts to the Company.

The certificates are always at any time transferable to any other person, the same as bank stock, mortgages, government bonds or other securities, upon the payment of a transfer fee of two (\$2.00) dollars. No transfer of same will be recognized by the Company unless such transfer is first registered with the Company.

Re-instatement In the event of the lapse of a certificate at any time before one year the holder may at any time within thirty (30) days of said

lapse, upon written application and payment of a fee of two and 50/100 dollars receive a new certificate of like denomination in regular order of issuance and a paid-up certificate for the amount as stated in the table of redemption values for the week in which the last installment was paid.

Death Features In case of the death of the holder of a certificate his heirs or assigns may continue payments and receive all the benefits of the deceased owner or receive a paid-up and non-forfeitable certificate for the amount paid in and six (6%) per cent per annum interest for the average time.

Advance Payments For the convenience of those who desire to pay in advance the Company will accept as many payments as desired.



GUARANTEE

**The National Audit
& Guaranty Company**

Of San Francisco, California

CAPITAL FULLY PAID, \$100,000.00

Underwrite and guarantee the faithful performance of our certificates. The National Audit & Guaranty Company covenant and guarantee that if we should refuse, neglect or fail to promptly carry out the terms of our certificate that they will pay to the investor all moneys paid in with six per cent (6%) interest per annum and binds itself in the sum of

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

to do so.

12

No. 1464.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, November 18th, 1904. ✓

Mr. Fleming D. Cheshire,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

*Acquisitive
to Commerce
see 15704
file*

Visaing certificate issued to Mr. Chan Mac-shan.

to C & L

Abstract of Contents.



CHIEF CLERK,
DEC 14 1904
Department of State.

No. 464.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, November 12th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform the Department that I have visaed a certificate in favor of Mr. Chan Mao-chan, a Chinese merchant, who goes to New York via Vancouver by Empress of India leaving Hong Kong on the 16th instant.


I duly examined Mr. Chan and his security and satisfied myself that he is a merchant of good standing and entitled to enter the United States under the provisions of Treaty.

This is the first and only certificate visaed by me since I assumed charge of this Consulate General. It is numbered 1.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

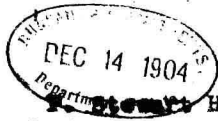


American Consul General.

No. 465.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, November 15th, 1904.



Mr.

~~Stewart~~ Heintzleman,

To the Department of State.

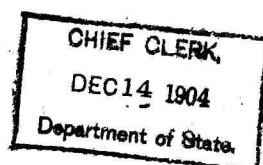
*acknowledged
not for witnesses*

Subject:

Acknowledge receipt of despatch of October 5th, 1904.

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing oath of office and card with signature.



No. 465.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, November 15th, 1904 .

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of October 5th, 1904, informing me of my appointment as American Vice and Deputy Consul General at Canton, China, and 1./465 in compliance with instructions, I enclose my oath of office.

I may say that I took an oath on the 7th of October in Peking before the Second Secretary of the Legation.

I have enclosed the official bond to Mr. Morrison, Chief of the Bureau of Accounts, and have requested him to hand it to a duly authorized Surety Company for execution.

2./465 I also return the card with signature, for the use of the accounting officer of the Treasury Department.

I have the honor to be,

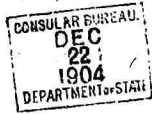
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Stewart Huntington

American Vice and Deputy Consul General

File
Enclosures as above.



No. 1166.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, November 17, 1904 .

Mr. Fleming D. Cheshire

To the Department of State

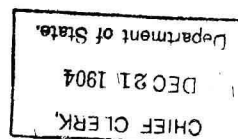


Subject:

Re the marriage in my presence at this Consulate General of Cheng Po, of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, to Ah Sin of Canton, China.

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing Certificate of Marriage.



No. 466.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, November 17th, 1904 .

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

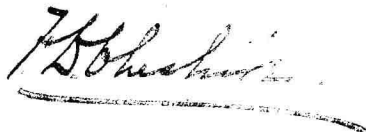
In compliance with paragraph 418 of the Consular Regulations, I enclose, herewith, a certificate of the marriage in my presence, at this Consulate General on the 17th instant of Cheng Po, of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, to Ah Sin of Canton, China, by the Rev. Henry V. Noyes, D. D. of the American Presbyterian Church.

A similar certificate has been furnished each of the contracting parties.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



American Consul General.

Enclosure as above.

Form No. 87.

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

Consular Office of the United States of America,

Canton, China, November 1st 1904.

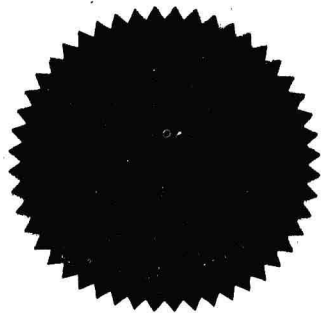
I, Stemming D. Cheshire, Consul General of the United States in Charge of Canton, China, do hereby certify that, on this 1st day of November, A. D. 1904, at the American Consulate General in the city of Canton, China,

Cheng Po. aged 27 years, born in Honolulu, and now residing in Canton, China, and Ab. Jin,

aged 27 years, born in Canton, China, and now residing in Canton, China, were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by

Rev. Henry V. Hayes, D. D. who is authorized by the laws of the State of Ohio, U. S. A. to perform such a ceremony.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office at Canton, China, this 1st day of November, A. D. 1904, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty ninth.



Stemming D. Cheshire

American Consul General.

Beanton

8 M TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

NOV 18 1904

CHIEF CLERK,
NOV 18 1904
Department of State.

From

New York

Nov 18 1904.
Received 154 P.M.

State Dept.

CONSULAR BUREAU
NOV 18 1904
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Will report department
Monday next, address
here Albemarle Hotel

Lay





No. 1167.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, November 19th, 1904.

Sir,

Fleming D. Cheshire,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Enclosing Arnhold, Karberg & Co.'s Silk

Circular.

to Messrs. Dept.
Abstract of Contents.

*Ans by form
due to Manning
Jan 7/05
JFC*

Giving a review of the Silk trade here for the
past fortnight.



No. 17

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, November 19th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for the information of the Department, Arnhold, Karberg & Co's Silk Circular, dated November 17th, 1904, giving a review of the Silk trade here for the past fortnight.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



American Consul General.

in charge.

Enclosed as above.

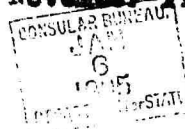
CONSULAR BUREAU
Highly approved
N. H. D. T.



No. 468.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, November 29th 1904.



Mr. Fleming D. Cheshire

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Ans Jan 7/05
John

Dismissal of Mr. F. M. da Cunha, Clerk in this Con-
sulate General.

Abstract of Contents.

But a desirable person to have in this
Consulate, not truthful, etc.

No. 1468.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, November 19th 1904 .

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform the Department that I have dismissed Mr. F. M. da Cunha, Clerk in this Consul General.

When I employed Mr. da Cunha I had every reason to believe that he was a person of good reputation and standing, but it came to my knowledge, quite recently, that he was not a desirable person to have employed in this office, although a competent office man.

I discovered that he was not truthful and his association with Mr. da Silva, former clerk in this Consulate, and an ex convict, led me to regard him with suspicion. He openly criticised me for not vising Chinese Certificates enabling Chinese to go to the United States, declaring that a good deal of money could be made out of the business and that Mr. da Silva had acquired quite a small fortune in this way - charging \$10.00 Mexican for every Certificate vised in addition to the Governmental fee of \$1.00

Of course Mr. da Cunha was very much interested in this business, as the examination of Chinese who applied for Certificate was conducted by him and no doubt, he shared in the money received for such Certificates.

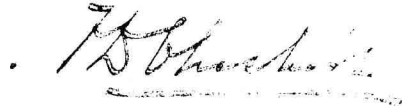
Under the circumstances I decided to sever his connection with this Consulate General - as the retention of such a man would be a source of danger to the public service.

I hope to employ in a few days a young man, - a good typewriter - to assist in the clerical work of this office.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. B. ...", is written over a faint horizontal line.

American Consul General,
in charge.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

No. 469



Consulate-General of the United States,

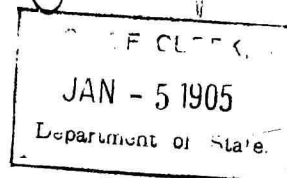
Canton, China, November 21st, 1904.

Mr. Fleming D. Cheshire,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Wang Jan 9/05
file



Giving the name of the third com-
panders of the S.S. "Kansuh".

Abstract of Contents.

Explains how the omission occurred in the finding
of the Court.

No. 469.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, November 21st 1904 .

Honorable Francis B. Leomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No. 453, of date October 20th last, I have the honor to inform you that I have discovered, — that through inadvertence in copying, — the name of the third com-prader of the S. S. "Kansuh", was omitted in the copy of the finding of the Court of Enquiry I sent to the Department. His name is Ho Tsai-yen, and appears in the Chinese text of the find-ing of the Court, but was, I am sorry to say, omitted in the English version.

I regret that this omission should have occurred, but I was exceedingly busy at the time the documents were copied and failed to notice it.

I have the honor to be,

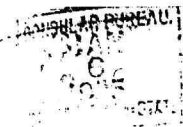
Sir,

Your obedient servant,



American Consul General.

in charge.



No. 1110



Consulate-General of the United States,

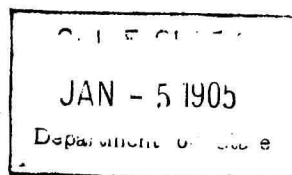
Canton, China, November 23th, 1904

Mrs. Fleming D. Cheshire,

To the Department of State.

*copy for
J. Commerce
Jany 7/05*

Subject:



reporting

Re the vising of a certificate to Mr. Wong

Kuong-chan. a Chinese the driver

To C. L.

Abstract of Contents.

No. 11716.

American Consulate General,
Canton, November 23rd, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Roomis,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to inform the Department that I have visaed a certificate in favor of Mr Wong Kuong-chan, a Chinese student, who goes to New York via Vancouver in company with his father by the "Empress of Japan", leaving Hongkong on the 14th proximo.

I have examined Mr Wong and his security and have satisfied myself that he is a student and entitled to enter the United States under the provisions of Treaty.

This is the second certificate visaed by me since I assumed charge of this Consulate General. It is numbered 2.

I have the honor to be,

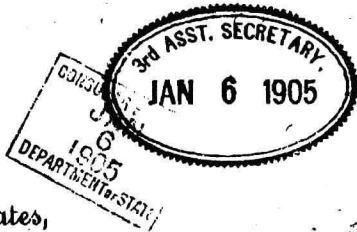
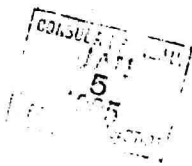
Sis,

Your obedient servant,



American Consul General
in charge.

No. 471



Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, November 23rd, 1904.

Mr.

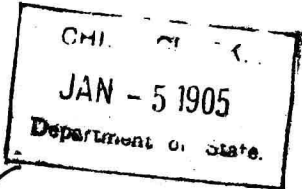
To the Department of State.

RECEIVED AND FORWARDED
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Subject:

Death of Mr A. T. Fillmore.

*Copy from
Jan 10/05
To J Fillmore
Jan 26/05
Hall*



Abstract of Contents.

Reports cause of death, gives address of parents
of deceased, and transmits inventory of property,
finding of medical examiners, and verdict of
coroners inquest .



No. 471.

American Consulate General,
Canton, November 23rd, 1904.

Honorable Francis B Loomis,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D, C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to inform the Department of the death of Allen T Fillnow, an American citizen, on the 19th instant at a place called Sai Nam, on the Canton-Hankow Railroad, in the Kuang tung province.

The direct cause of death was chronic organic heart disease, the indirect exciting cause the unusual attendant circumstances of a scuffle with a Mr F, M, Voss.

I held an inquest with four American citizens, also ordered a post mortem examination of the body of deceased. I enclose copy of the verdict also finding of the medical examiners.

1. 2/ 471

The address of the parents- Mr and Mrs Theodore Fillnow is Clintonville, Wisconsin. I had an inventory of the effects left by deceased, made by three American citizens 3/ 471 and verified by myself; it is as follows:-

\$ 176,36 in cash,

\$ 1,000,64 deposited with the International Banking Corp'n.

A watch and diamond ring, (the watch is gold filled.)

A tin trunk and a telescope bamboo basket, containing a lot of old clothing, books, etc: as per list enclosed.

An umbrella and a bunch of keys.

I shall collect any debts due the deceased and pay the debts due from his estate which he shall have contracted here, and hold the balance in trust for the legal claimants, as required by Consular Regulations.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. ...
American Consul General
in charge.

Enclosures:-three as above.

Enclosure 1. with despatch 471.

IN THE COURT OF THE AMERICAN CONSUL GENERAL.

Canton, China, November 20th, 1904.

An inquisition taken at Wangsha, Canton, the 20th day of November, 1904, before Fleming D. Choshira, American Consul General in charge at Canton, acting as Coroner, upon view of the body of A. T. Fillnow then and there lying dead upon solemn oaths respectively of H. F. Howe, Joseph Lind, Henry Van Allen and B. M. Sullivan, four good and lawful American Citizens residing in Canton, charged to inquire, when, where and by what means the said A. T. Fillnow came to his death, who, upon their oaths do say, that it appears from the view of the body and from the evidence produced before them, and report of the post mortem examination made by Doctors W. D. Shelby, Wm. I. W. Anderson and J. K. Swan that the said A. T. Fillnow came to his death on the 19th day of November, 1904, at about six o'clock in the evening at a place called Sai Nam, on the Canton-Hankow Railway, in the province of Kuang Tung, the direct cause being "Chronic organic heart disease, the indirect exciting cause the unusual attendant circumstances of a scuffle with F. W. Voss.

In witness whereof, as well the said Coroner, as the said jurors, have to this inquisition set their hands and seals, on the day and year at the first place above mentioned.

F. D. Choshira Coroner

Joseph Lind
Henry Van Allen

H. F. Howe

B. M. Sullivan

Enclosure 2. With despatch 471.

IMPERIAL CHINESE RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

Canton-Hankow Ry.

Office of the surgeon.

Canton, November 20th, 1904.

Mr. F. D. Cheshire,

U. S. Consul General,

Canton.

Dear Sir:-

We the undersigned, after a post mortem examination upon the remains of A. T. Filley, of the American China Development Company, are of the opinion that the direct cause of death was, chronic organic heart disease, the indirect, or exciting cause, the unusual attendant circumstances.

Respectfully submitted.

Signed. { W. D. Shelby, M. D. Surg. A.G.D.C.
{ Wm. I. W. Anderson, M.B.Ch.B.
{ (Victoria England.)
{ John M. Swan M.D. Canton, China.

Enclosure 3 with despatch 471

IMPERIAL CHINESE RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

Canton-Hankow Railway.

Canton, China, November 21st, 1904.

Hon. F. D. Cheshire,
American Consul General,
Shameen.

Hon. Sir:-

Herewith hand you One Hundred Seventy-six (176) Dollars and Thirty-eight (38) cents, funds belonging to the deceased A. T. Fillnow, made up of the following amounts:

\$117.33	Services as Conductor.
38.00	Meals Allowance.
21.05	Found on person and in trunk.

Also Bank Beck with the International Banking Co. showing that he has deposited with that Company to his credit One Thousand (1000) Dollars and Sixty-four (64) Cents.

One watch and one diamond ring as per list forwarded you this morning.

One tin trunk, contents as listed, and one telescope bamboo basket, contents as listed and one umbrells, one bunch keys.

This is all that we have been able to find belonging to the deceased.

I certify that the above
is correct.

Sd. F. D. Cheshire,

American Consul General

in charge.

Sd. Joseph L. Lind...Superintendent

" T. L. O'Neil, Jr. .. Secretary.

" Phil B. Danky..... Accountant.

List of personal property effects etc. of the late
Allen T. Fillnow, formerly Conductor in the service of the Canton-Hankow Railway, Sam Shui Division, whose death occurred Nov. 19Th, 1904.

c _____ c

1. Trunk, tin, containing the following:

3 undershirts.	2 pr. drawers.
2 coats, working.	1 suit kahkai.
2 handkerchiefs.	2 towels.
1 belt, cartridge.	1 blanket, army.
1 revolver, S & W. 44.	1 box cartridges, 44.
1 set hand brushed with case.	1 box cigars.
6 collars.	1 vest, checked.
3 pair pants.	6 pair cuffs.
1 sheet.	5 pair socks.
1 suit clothes.	1 pair anklets.
2 neckties.	2 packages letters.
1 address case for trunk.	1 pair scissors.
5 ten cent Chinese stamps.	2 envelopes containing books, etc.
8 five cent " "	1 package pictures.
3 two cent " "	1 fan, fancy.
1 book, memo.	1 book, pocket.
1 watch and case.	1 knife, pocket in box.
1 pen, fountain.	

Books.

The iron pirate.	Elements Civil Government.
The man of the Hour.	She's all the world to me.
The Mystery Revealed.	self-reliance.
Regene-Ration.	Elements Int. Law.
Suggestion Simplified.	Telepathy.
Leading Facts American History.	Chicago Entertainer.

1 can tobacco.

1 envelope containing letters

1 bamboo telescope basket containing:

4 pair drawers.	4 shirts.
5 towels.	1 box soap.
5 hdkchs.	1 pair cuffs.
1 box miss.	2 neckties, baby.
1 pair garters, Boston.	2 belts, linen.
1 pair, kahkai pants.	2 pair shoe strings.
9 pair socks, new.	1 kimono.
1 tin campher balls.	1 pair suspenders.
1 pair shoes.	3 soft shirts.
1 hand grip containing miss.	1 umbrella.

1 diamond ring.

Cash \$21.05.

Correct.

Ed. F. D. Cheshire,

American Consul General in charge.

No. 22

Consulate-General of the United States, *Caracas*,
Washington, November 23rd, 1904.

Mr. Julius S. Lay

To the Department of State.

Subject :

Transportation on Army Transport.

Abstract of Contents.

Requests Department to obtain
transportation on Army transport
leaving San Francisco December
31st, 1904

23rd / 1904.
 Ashland Sept
 20 0 00
 20 0 00
 Ashland Sept
 20 0 00
 20 0 00

No. 2.

Consulate-General of the United States, Canton.
Washington, November 23rd, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

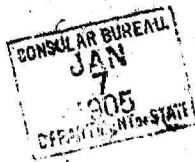
Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to
request that the Department
obtain, if possible, trans-
portation for myself and
wife on the transport leaving
San Francisco for Manila
on December 31st next.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
your obedient servant
Thos. J. Lay
Consul General



No. 472.

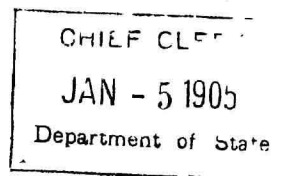
Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, November 28, 1904

Mr. Fleming D. Cheshire, Consul General.

To the Department of State.

Subject:



Rent of Consular Premises.

Abstract of Contents.

Explains cause of increased rental, giving instances of higher rents being paid for less desirable property, and suggests the advisability of Government purchasing premises.



No. 2

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, November 28, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Leemis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of date, October 11, 1904, instructing me to investigate and give a full and explicit report as to whether the various periodical increases in rent of this Consular premises are proper, and as to the necessity of increasing the amount for rent as reported by Mr. McWade in his despatch No. 400, of July 30, 1904.

In reply, I beg to submit the following for the consideration of the Department.

The statements made in Mr. McWade's despatch are perfectly true. I had an interview with the Agents of the owners of the property occupied by this Consulate General, and they informed me that they could rent the premises at any time for \$300.00 Mexicans or more per month. The increase in rentals here have been something enormous for the past two years, and is attributed to the extra expense owners are taxed to help pay the expense of laying out a new drainage system, and also to the demand for houses on Shameen--for residential and business purposes.

The Agents intimated to me that they might be obliged to increase the rental of the present premises next year, but it would depend on the advices they received from the owners--as houses of from four to six rooms are now rented at from \$250 to \$300 Mexicans per month. I told them that if another increase was made next year, it would force the removal of the offices of this Consulate General to Henam (opposite the island of Shameen) where it would be exceedingly inconvenient to merchants; that the Consul General is now

-obliged-

obliged to pay over \$300 gold out of his salary for rent.

I may inform the Department that the whole island of Shameen is practically occupied, and with the increasing importance of Canton as a Commercial port, there is, in consequence, an increasing demand for houses.

As the Department is aware, by the Regulations, Consular officers are expected to establish their offices at the most convenient and central location to the business quarter of the city where they are located; but this cannot be done in Canton if the rent is to be periodically increased as has been the case in the present premises.

The Standard Oil Company and The International Banking Corporation have both taken a lease of small houses on one of the back streets of Shameen at a rental of \$300 Mexicans per month, and the situation is not nearly as good as the place occupied by this office. A new house of four rooms has just been erected at the back of the island and is leased for \$3000 Mexicans per year.

Mr. McWade's statement as to the increased cost of living here is perfectly true, and applies to all of the other Treaty ports as well as Canton. Prices have advanced more than 60% on what they were before the Outbreak in 1900.

I cannot too strongly recommend an appropriation by Congress for the purchase of Consular premises here. If the United States is to maintain its prestige here, something must be done to secure permanent Consular offices. It would not only be a disgrace but very mortifying for the Consular representative at Canton of a great nation like the United States to be forced to live in a Chinese house, a considerable distance from the business centre of the port, when the representatives of the smallest nations of Europe have respectable Consular premises. I recommend an appropriation of from \$40,000 to \$50,000 for the purpose of purchasing suitable Consular premises here. The Germans are erecting new Consular premises here at a cost, I learn, of over \$200,000 Mex.

Before closing this despatch I may inform the Department that when I first came to Canton many years ago, the United States

-Consulate-

Consulate was located in a Chinese house, two miles down the river on the Honam side of Canton, and it was very inconvenient to the business interests of American shippers. This may happen again if rents continue to increase in the same proportion as they have during the past few years.


I flatter myself that I am pretty well acquainted with the conditions existing in China and I maintain that the Government should lose no time in making provision for permanent Consular establishments in the Far East.

472 I enclose a Memorandum On Canton Property, handed me by Mr. S. E. Beeton of Messrs. Herbert Dent & Co., Agents for the owners of this property.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



American Consul General

in charge.

Enclosure as above.

BERT DENT & Co.
HONG KONG, MACAO, YOKOHAMA,
LONDON, LYONS.

No.

Enclosure 1. With despatch 472

Canton. 28 November 1902

Memorandum on Canton Property

There has been a very marked appreciation in the value of Canton property, also in *Rentals*, during these past 5 years. This rise in value is due to several causes.

1° The very limited area that is now left for building purposes & extension, on the Concession.

2° A very large number of the smaller ~~houses~~ have been taken on the Concession for the accommodation of the ^{of J. M. Customs} Outdoor Staff and they have been prepared to pay very exorbitant *Rentals*. Formerly this Outdoor Staff was quartered on Honam.

3° The increased cost of building materials & labour that has been experienced during these 5 years, and consequent higher cost of repairs &c.

The second cause mentioned, has a very great deal to do with the increase in *Rentals*, suitable accommodation for persons engaged in business being now practically impossible to obtain, and very high *Rentals* have recently been paid in order to secure accommodation.

For instance, The Standard Oil Co. whose premises merely stand on 1 lot paid a rental of Mex \$300 per month, another house of 4 rooms, standing also on 1 lot, now in the course of erection, has recently been leased at \$250 per month.

It is not denied, now marked the rise has been in *Rentals* and also the great appreciation of property.

ROBERT DENT & Co.
CANTON, MACAO, YOKOHAMA,
LONDON, LYONS.

No.

Canton.

140

Two lots purchased about 18 years ago for about \$3500, are now held for \$50,000 - Also are the only two lots left on the Concession, not built on.

The above mentioned 2. Precious seated at \$300 and \$250 respectively, standing on 1 lot, in comparison with the U.S. S. Consulate premises standing on 2 lots and also mark the appreciation & low figure at which the latter is rented.

Frederick

No. 1473.



*Can. T. A.
San. T. A.*



Consulate-General of the United States,

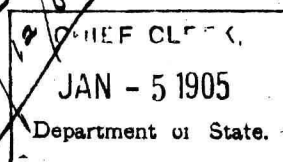
Canton, China, November 30th, 1904.

Mr. Fleming D. Cheshire

To the Department of State.

Subject:

*Miss [unclear]
Jan 12/05*



Macao-Canton Railway Convention.

Abstract of Contents.

Giving a review of the various terms
Macao-Canton Railway
of the articles of the Convention.

file



No. 1173.

"Confidential"

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, November 30th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a translation of the Macao-Canton Railway Convention, - which was printed in the Hong Kong Press - the outcome of deliberations between His Excellency Jose d'Azevedo Castello Branco, the Portuguese Minister to China, and Sheng Kung Pao, Chinese Imperial Commissioner and Director General of Railways, - represented by thirty nine articles and an appendix.

The Convention is severely criticised by the press and I must say I share the views expressed - the substance of which I give below in a confidential way.

It seems to me that that astute official Sheng, has decidedly scored from almost every point of view, and although the Macao Community may be sanguine of the scheme advancing the interests of that ancient port, we shall be agreeably surprised if the railway ever comes into existence. A survey of the articles of this convention may interest the Department.

The head office of the Company is to be at Macao, and the shares are to be equally divided between Chinese and Portuguese subjects. Then comes the proviso that the Portuguese Government "can under no pretext interfere with the affairs of the Company". The administration must always be conducted by Portuguese and Chinese and infraction of this may render the agreement liable to be cancelled.

As the majority of the shareholders are Chinese and the railway is mostly to be located in Chinese territory, "it is agreed that the regulations concerning shares, shareholders' rights, directors, auditors, and general meetings of the shareholders, will be framed in accordance with the Chinese law concerning commercial Companies sanctioned by the Imperial Decree of the 21st January, 1904".

This gives the legal control of the undertaking to the Chinese Government, and, considering how difficult it has been to obtain redress against a Chinese shareholder who chose to evade his responsibilities, it is a clause that cannot possibly commend itself to the foreign investor. The Decree quoted may protect the Company but we have yet to see it enforced, and very much doubt its ability to deal with a defaulter. It seems to be a clause giving the Chinese officials absolute legal power in disputes which must necessarily arise.

The route of the railway is to depend on the survey, after it has been approved by Commissioner Sheng - Competition with the Company is limited to within a distance of ten English miles to the right or left of the line.

Much scope for the expenditure of capital is provided for in the conditions that ground rent must be paid for Chinese Government land, private or municipal lands must be purchased by mutual agreement, and municipal taxes and rent paid in accordance with custom. If land cannot be purchased with the consent of the holder, then the local authorities must be referred to for arranging the sale at current prices. If the land should be occupied by cemeteries, a detour must be made, but in case of isolated graves, and if no detour is possible, the Company will liberally pay the expenses of the removal of the graves, in addition to the price of the land.

All manual labor must be Chinese, Police to guard the Company's property must be Chinese and the foremen are to be

chosen by the Chinese authorities.

When out of the annual revenue of the railway, after deducting the amounts necessary to pay all the expenses, the annual interest of 6 per cent on the capital, and an annual instalment for the sinking fund not exceeding 3 per cent of the capital, there remained a surplus, this surplus will be considered net profit, and the Chinese Government will receive 30 per cent of this profit, the remainder reverting to the shareholders.

The annual instalment for the sinking fund will cease as soon as the whole capital invested is redeemed. At the end of fifty years, to be reckoned from the date the railway began to work, the said railway and its appurtenances will revert to the Chinese Government without any indemnity to the Company, if the capital invested in the said railway and its appurtenances is fully redeemed by the sinking fund stipulated for by Article XXI, otherwise the Chinese Government will pay to the Company an indemnity previously agreed upon by mutual accord to complete the full reimbursement of the capital before taking possession of the railway and appurtenances.

To determine the capital invested, the basis will be the account books of the Company and the annual accounts rendered by it to the shareholders."

Then come regulations for the free passage of troops and mails over the line, and that foreigners may only be employed in any technical or special capacity.

Article XXX, is an extraordinary one, inasmuch as it compels the Company to pay Customs fees on all articles liable to duty imported for the construction of the line. The convention was written in Portuguese, Chinese and English.

The above is a brief resume of the convention, which cannot but be somewhat disappointing to the Portuguese, as it is very much a one sided agreement.

Reference to the Portuguese Government not having the

right to exercise any control in the financial investments of its own nationals in a railway having its terminus at Macao, is discourteous to say the least, and might have been otherwise expressed if it could not have been differently arranged.

Another strange part of the convention is that the Chinese Government is permitted to take 30 per cent of the surplus when that Government declines to make any gratuitous grant of land or even police the line, in fact it gives practically no assistance whatever beyond providing Chinese officials to adjudicate on questions of law, - a questionable advantage - and also tax materials for constructing the line - which seems to make the convention a very one-side arrangement.

Taking this convention as a precedent, it does not bode well for future railway concessions in China, for no foreign syndicate would possibly dream of investing its capital on such terms, absolutely at the disposal of the Chinese without means of redress in case of wrong.

The Portuguese Government cannot be congratulated on either the language of the Convention or the concession secured.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



American Consul General
in charge.

Enclosure:-

Convention as above.

MACAO-CANTON RAILWAY CONVENTION.

Whereas the Board of Foreign Affairs in China (Waiwupu) addressed to the Minister Plenipotentiary of Portugal in China a despatch under the date of 15th October, 1902, corresponding to the 14th day of the 9th moon of 28th year of Kwangsu, stating that the Chinese Government agreed to grant to a Portuguese-Chinese Company organised in Macao the right to construct a railway from Macao to Canton, as may be seen from the copy of the said despatch appended to this Convention; His Excellency the Minister Plenipotentiary of Portugal in China, Jose d'Azevedo Castello Branco, and His Excellency the Imperial Commissioner Sheng, Director General of Railways, Junior Guardian of the Heir-Apparent and ex-Vice-president of the Board of Public Works, having met together in Shanghai, and after discussing thoroughly the conditions of the concession made to the said Portuguese-Chinese Company, for the construction of the railway, as well as the basis of the constitution of the said Portuguese-Chinese Company, which must be formed by shares divided in equal proportion amongst the subjects of the two nationalities, and by shareholders having equal rights, have come to an understanding, and directed by the Portuguese subject, Pedro Nolasco da Silva, and the Chinese subject, Lam Taelun, to jointly formulate the Articles of Association of the said Company, after the signing of this Convention by the two high functionaries above mentioned; a copy of the said Articles of Association to be sent to the Director General of Chinese Railways for his consideration and examination.

The conditions of the concession that the Chinese Government agrees to make to the Chinese and Portuguese Canton-Macao Railway Company, are as follows:—

ARTICLE I.

The right to construct and operate the railway between Macao and Canton is granted to a Portuguese-Chinese Company, constituted by shares and composed of Portuguese and Chinese subjects. The shares of this Company must be divided in equal proportion between the subjects of these two nationalities, and the shareholders will have equal rights.

The Company will have its head office in Macao and an office in the territory of Kwangtung for the management of the construction and operation of this railway.

The name of the company will be Chun-I'u-Kuang-Ao-Tie-Lu-Cum-Sz (Portuguese-Chinese Company of the Canton-Macao Railway).

As this railway is constructed by Portuguese and Chinese merchants, the Portuguese Government can under no pretext interfere with the affairs in connection with this Company.

ARTICLE II.

The administration of the Company will be always conducted jointly by Portuguese and Chinese subjects only.

Infraction of this clause may render this agreement liable to be cancelled by the Chinese Government.

ARTICLE III.

The capital necessary for the construction of this railway will be subscribed in equal proportion by Portuguese and Chinese subjects.

The Chinese subjects will have one half of the shares and the Portuguese will have the other half; in the latter half will be included Chinese merchants residing in Macao and Chinese merchants naturalized as foreign subjects.

The Company will be administered according to the Articles of Association which Chinese and Portuguese shareholders will have equal rights.

But as most of the shareholders are Chinese and the railway is located, for the most part, in the territory of Kwangtung, it is agreed that the regulations concerning shares, shareholders' rights, directors, auditors, and general meetings of the shareholders, will be framed in accordance with the Chinese law concerning commercial companies sanctioned by the Imperial Decree of 5th day of 12th moon of 29th year of Kwangsu (21st January, 1904), when such law does not conflict with the stipulations of the Articles of Association by which the said Company will be ruled.

ARTICLE IV.

The route of this railway is not yet fixed. Engineers are to be engaged to make the necessary survey between Canton and Macao, and then the route will be fixed.

ARTICLE V.

As soon as the survey is concluded, a plan of the route, stations, sheds, workshops and other necessary buildings, will be drawn up and submitted for approval to the Imperial Commissioner, Director General of Railways.

After his approval, the work of construction may begin.

Four copies of the plan will be delivered to the Imperial Commissioner, Director of the Railways, one to be kept by him in his bureau, and the other three to be sent by him to the Board of Foreign Affairs (Wai-wu-pu), to the Board of Commerce (Shangpu), and to the Viceroy of the Two Kwangs.

ARTICLE VI.

The expenses of the survey as well as of the construction of this railway will be defrayed by the Company.

ARTICLE VII.

The Chinese Government will not grant to any other person or persons, syndicate or company, the right to construct another railway, parallel to that operated by this Company, within a distance of 10 (ten) English miles to the left, and 10 (ten) English miles to the right of that railway.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Director General of the Railway and Consul-General of Portugal in Canton will acquaint the Viceroy of the Two Kwangs of the date on which the survey will commence, and subsequently the same Director General and Consul will acquaint the said Viceroy of the date on which the work of construction will commence. In both cases the said Director General and Consul will ask for the necessary passport for the Engineers and others who may be employed in the survey and in the construction of the said railway.

The persons provided with these passports will have, wherever they may go, the protection from the Chinese local authorities.

ARTICLE IX.

All questions that may be raised concerning this railway, during its construction, or after its construction, will be at first discussed between the Viceroy of Two Kwangs and the Consul-General of Portugal at Canton, and only when these functionaries cannot come to an agreement on the subject, will reference be made to the Chinese High Authorities and the Minister of Portugal in Peking.

ARTICLE X.

All the land necessary for the construction of the railway, for stations, storehouses for plant, machinery, and implements, in a word, for necessary buildings will be acquired by the company in the following manner:—

1st. If the land should be Government ground, the company will request the local authorities to measure and register the said land in the name of the company, which will utilize the same land up to the termination of the concession, paying annually to the Chinese Government a ground rent.

2nd. If the land belongs to private persons or to Municipal Councils (Cum-Koe), the company will enter into agreement with the proprietors in order that the sale shall be made by mutual consent. If any rent or taxes are to be paid, the company will pay them in accordance with custom.

3rd. If the sale cannot be carried out by mutual consent, the company will apply to the nearest local authorities for assistance in effecting the sale, taking as basis, for deciding the question, the current prices at which land in that locality is sold; and the company will pay accordingly.

4th. If the land should be occupied houses, trees, ponds, wells or anything which has cost money and toil, the company will pay, besides the price of land, the value of the said properties, which will be determined in the same manner as has been established for fixing the value of land.

5th. If the land should be occupied by cemeteries, a detour must be made, but in the case of isolated graves and if no detour is possible, the company will liberally pay the expenses of the removal of the graves in addition to the price of the land.

6th. The company will be reasonable and equitable in all transactions with the inhabitants of the localities through which the railway will pass, and will employ every means tending to avoid what may bring damage to the land or offence to the feelings of the inhabitants of these localities, but the inhabitants of the same must in no way, and under no pretext, obstruct the construction of the railway, nor spread rumours in order to disturb the minds of the people.

The local authorities will issue, whenever requested to do so by the company, proclamations explaining to the people that the railway is intended to increase trade and to develop the prosperity of the inhabitants of the country, and therefore every one must keep order, abstain from creating disturbances, and do his own duty, under the penalty of a severe punishment.

ARTICLE XI.

For the manual labour of excavating and removing earth, of filling in grounds, and carrying materials, the inhabitants of the place in which the works are carried on, will be employed in preference. To obtain these labourers the company will apply to the Municipal Councils (Cum-Koe) or to the elders and with their advice and assistance the wages will be fixed.

ARTICLE XII.

The Company will employ police and watchmen to guard the railway and its buildings. These police and watchmen will be Chinese, and the foremen will be chosen and appointed by the Chinese authorities.

ARTICLE XIII.

The railway Company agrees to construct, at its expense, a building beside the central railway station, where all goods coming by that railway to Macao from China, or going from Macao to China, may be examined by the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs' employees, and where all duties leviable on these goods may be collected.

ARTICLE XIV.

As soon as the construction of the railway is completed, in whole or in part, the Company, through the Director General of Railways and the Consul-General of Portugal in Canton, will communicate to the Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, when the whole railway or such part of it as is completed will commence to work.

ARTICLE XV.

As soon as the railway is constructed, in whole or in part, the Governor of Macao and the Viceroy of the Two Kwangs may come to an understanding about the places and the method of collecting the duties on goods imported and exported through this railway and the railway may then commence to work.

ARTICLE XVI.

The tariff of passage and freights will be fixed by the Company.

ARTICLE XVII.

The gauge of the railway will be the same as that adopted for the Canton-Fatshan railway.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The Company will be at liberty to make use of the public roadways for the conveyance of materials for the railway without any hindrance or obstacle, but will pay indemnity for any damages caused to houses and properties of the public. The company may, if no objections be found, also build gratuitously, on the ground of the government, matsheds for the works, lodgings for workmen and stores for materials; but if the ground should belong to private persons, the Company will pay rent in agreement with the owners.

All these grounds will be returned when the work of the construction of the railway is finished.

ARTICLE XIX.

The Chinese Government will allow gratuitously the extraction of such stone and sand as may be necessary for the construction of the railway, if the stone and sand are found in grounds of the Government and if no objections are found; but if the grounds belong to private persons, the Company will enter into agreement with the owners, and the Chinese local officials will, if necessary, take steps to protect the Company against extortion and prevent injustice to any of the parties.

ARTICLE XX.

The Chinese Government will not give gratuitously land for the construction of the railway nor guarantee the interest on the capital invested in its construction, but grants hereby to the Portuguese-Chinese Company, which is to construct and operate this railway, the following three concessions:—

1.—Grants to this Company the right to construct, in places near to the railway, reservoirs for the storage of water whence it may be carried by pipes for the use of the railway.

2.—Grants to this Company the right to establish in the Heung-shan district one sanatorium and one summer resort.

3.—Grants to this Company the right to establish schools in places previously chosen in accord with the local authorities, where Chinese boys may be instructed in the Portuguese language to act afterwards as interpreters, and also in technical knowledge for employment by the railway.

The land that may be necessary for all these works will be acquired by the Company by agreement with the owners if the land belongs to private persons or to Municipal Councils, but if the land belongs to the Government, the Company will petition the Government to measure and register the said land in the name of the Company which will pay the taxes due to the Chinese Government.

ARTICLE XXI.

When out of the annual revenue of the railway, after deducting the amounts necessary to pay all the expenses, the annual interest of 6 per cent on the capital, and an annual instalment for the sinking fund not exceeding 3 per cent of the capital, there remains a surplus, the surplus will be considered net profit, and the Chinese Government will receive 30 per cent. of this profit, the remainder reverting to the shareholders.

The annual instalment for the sinking fund will cease as soon as the whole capital invested is redeemed.

To determine the capital invested, the basis will be the account books of the Company and the annual accounts rendered by it to the shareholders.

ARTICLE XXII.

At the end of 50 years, to be reckoned from the date the railway began to work, the said railway and its appurtenances will revert to the Chinese Government without any indemnity to the Company, if the capital invested in the said railway and its appurtenances is fully redeemed by the sinking fund stipulated for by Article XXI, otherwise the Chinese Government will pay to the Company as indemnity previously agreed upon by mutual accord to complete the full reimbursement of the capital, before taking possession of the railway and its appurtenances.

To determine the capital invested, the basis will be the account books of the Company and the annual accounts rendered by it to the shareholders.

ARTICLE XXIII.

If the Company becomes bankrupt, in case of financial difficulties, the two Governments, Portuguese and Chinese, will be under no responsibility, and will pay no indemnity.

ARTICLE XXIV.

Notwithstanding the watchmen employed by the Company to watch the railway, the Chinese Government will protect the railway and its dependencies, as well as whatever other duly authorized buildings the company may possess, against the attacks of out-laws attempting to destroy the railway or to commit depredations and robbery.

ARTICLE XXV.

The Company may, whenever it is found to be necessary, construct telegraph and telephone lines, which must follow the railway. These telegraph and telephone lines will be employed only for the services of the railway, and will not receive nor send messages for the public.

ARTICLE XXVI.

In the event of war, rebellion, or famine, the Chinese government, desiring to send troops, arms, ammunition, or provisions and other articles to afford relief in the case of famine, will have the right of preference in the use of the railway for the transport of men and articles necessary for these purposes, at half the usual rates for passage or freight.

This reduction of rates cannot be claimed in a normal state of affairs.

In the event of war, the Company will not render help to the enemies of China.

ARTICLE XXVII.

Official correspondence and the Imperial Post Office letter bags will be carried gratuitously by the railway according to postal regulations, of which are transcribed eight articles as follows:—

1.—The railway will carry only Chinese Imperial Post Office Mails, and it will not be allowed to carry mails from private post offices or from post offices of other nations.

The mail matter of foreign armies, which by the contract ought to be carried, will be sent to the railway through the Imperial Chinese Post Office on the day the said Post Office sends its mails.

2.—The Post Office does not wish to interfere with the luggage of the passengers of the railway, but if it comes to be known, or if it is verified, that there exists the practice of carrying letters clandestinely, thereby violating the regulations, then preventive measures will be adopted as they should be found necessary.

3.—In the wagons, during the trips from one place to another, there will be a special compartment for carriage of the ordinary mails, according to contract.

When there is a change in the time of departures of trains, the same must be communicated to the post office two days previously, in order to make it known to the public.

4.—For the carriage of ordinary mails in the special compartment, there will be no charge to be paid, but if a special wagon is demanded, payment will have to be made in accordance with rules adopted by other nations, and the rate must be extra cheap.

This point remains yet to be settled.

5.—The Post Office employees are at liberty to travel by the railway on business, but they must be supplied with free tickets, furnished by the railway administration at the request of the Post Office, and if they are not supplied with such tickets, they must pay their passages as any ordinary passenger.

6.—Each railway station will be allowed to rent a certain number of ware-houses and houses.

In these stations, will be placed letter boxes for the reception of letters, and it will be the duty of the Post Office to look after them.

As to the rent of ware-houses and houses, new agreements are necessary.

7.—When the Post Office has anything to pay to the railway, this payment will be made annually.

8.—The alterations which in future may be found necessary will be made by the Board of Foreign Affairs and Board of Commerce.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

The Portuguese Macao Government Post Office's letters and letter bags must be carried gratuitously by the railway to the nearest Chinese Imperial Post Office Station established in Chinese territory.

ARTICLE XXIX.

The engineers, and other persons employed by the railway company, either in any technical or special capacity, may be foreigners, but the labourers of all kinds will be natives.

All the employees of the company will be appointed by the Company.

ARTICLE XXX.

The machines, instruments and materials imported for the use of the railway when imported into Chinese territory will not be free from Customs duties.

ARTICLE XXXI.

The present Convention is written in Portuguese, Chinese and English, and signed in twelve copies in each language.

All these versions have the same sense and meaning, but if at any time questions should happen to arise wherein there are divergences in the interpretation of the Portuguese and Chinese versions, the English text will be made use of to resolve the doubts that may have arisen.

In witness whereof this Convention has been signed in Shanghai, this 11th day of November, 1904.

APPENDIX.

(Copy.)

Despatch of the Waiwupu on the Railway Concession.

Ching, Prince of First Class, President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Imperial Majesty of Taising Dynasty, to His Excellency, José d'Azevedo Castello Branco, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Most Faithful Majesty in China.

I have the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your despatch of the following tenor:—

"As we have in our conferences agreed that, for the development of commerce, the Government of His Imperial Majesty of China would grant to a Portuguese-Chinese Company, to be constituted for this purpose in Portuguese territory, the concession for a railway between Macao and the city of Canton, I come now to

ask your Highness to confirm in answer to this my despatch, this concession, in order that I may communicate it to the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty, etc., etc."

I have taken due note of the despatch.

I must inform your Excellency that I assent to the request made by your Excellency, that a Portuguese-Chinese Company, to be organized in Portuguese territory, should be allowed to establish a railway between Macao and the city of Canton.

The conditions of this concession will be defined in a contract that will be settled between a Minister appointed by His Most Faithful Majesty and the Minister Sheng, the Director General of the Railways of China, residing at Shanghai.

This is what I have to answer to your Excellency.

14th day of 9th moon of 28th year of Kwangsui, 15th October, 1902.

Sealed with the seal of Waiwupu. fShanghai Mercury.

No. 474.



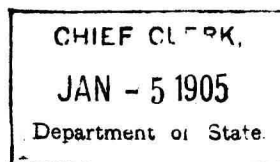
Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, November 30th, 1904.

Mr. Fleming D. Cheshire

To the Department of State.

Subject:



Typewriting Machines in this Consulate General.

Abstract of Contents.

Submitting answers to the Department's
Circular of September 22nd,
1904.

No. 171.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, November 30th, 1904 .

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have had the honor to receive the Department's Circular of September 22nd last, regarding Typewriting Machines in Consulates, and in compliance with the instructions therein contained, I beg to submit answers to the questions propounded.

1. There are two machines in this office - a Remington (now in use) and a Densmore, - the latter has been in this office since the late Mr. Hubbard Smith's incumbency and is practically useless. It cannot be repaired.

The Remington is constantly in use and in fairly good condition.

2. The cost of a machine here or in HongKong is about the same as in the United States. The import duty is 5% advalorem. I learn that the cost of transportation from San Francisco is about \$10⁰⁰ Gold.

3. The Remington Typewriter has been in use in this office since 1902, and it has been mostly operated by a clerk in this office, - who might be considered an expert, - nearly all the correspondence of this office is typewritten. The operator can write about 40 words a minute - perhaps more.

4. No repairs have been made on the machine in use.

5. Sample of the work done is shown by this despatch.

I may add that there is enough work in this office to employ two machines, - the correspondence is very large.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



American Consul General

in charge.

Consulate General of the United States,
Canton, China,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

November 30, 1904.

AF-1
H. D. Davis

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to refer to the suspension in my account for Contingent Expenses for the quarter ending September 30, 1904, of the charge for Electric Ceiling Fan, \$47.45, and repairs to the consular premises, \$42.70, and to state in explanation, 1st:

The intense heat of Canton necessitated the use of a ceiling Fan, just such a fan as is in use in the offices of the Department, at Washington. The fan is, of course, still in the Consular premises, where I have no doubt, it is as great a convenience to my temporary successor, Fleming D. Cheshire, as it has been to me.

2nd: In accordance with the lease, certified copy of which is in the Department, and approved, all repairs have to be made by the lessee. These repairs were absolutely necessary to keep out the rain, and to replace or repair damage done by white ants.

Referring to the suspension of the amount charged for rent for the quarter ending September quarter, 1904, and entered in my account for Contingent Expenses for the quarter ending June 30, 1904, I have to state that this charge was fully explained in my No. 400, dated July 30, 1904, and to request that the same may be approved.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

File

Robert M. McWade

Late Consul General of the United States.

No. 1475



Consulate-General of the United States,

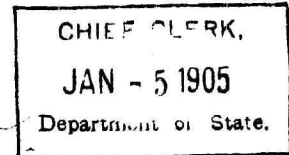
Canton, China, November 30th, 1904.

Mr. Fleming D. Cheshire

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Worthy form Jan 9/05



An English text of the Commerical Treaty between
Portugal and China.

Abstract of Contents.

No. 475

American Consulate General,
Canton, November 30th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B Loomis,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D, C.

Sir:-

For the information of the Department, I have the honor to enclose the English text of the Commercial Treaty recently signed by His Excellency Jose d' Azevedo Castella Branco, the Portuguese Minister to China, and the Chinese Treaty Commissioners, at Shanghai.


The text of the Treaty was published in the Hong-kong papers and is said to be a copy of the original and official version.

The stipulations of the Treaty are based on the lines of previous conventions between China and Foreign Powers and call for no special comment.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,


American Consul General
in charge.

Enclosure:- Treaty as above.

COMMERCIAL TREATY BETWEEN CHINA AND PORTUGAL.

Article I.—The Treaty of Amity and Commerce between China and Portugal dated the first of December, 1887 (17th day 10th moon 14th year of Kwangsu) continues in force except in so far as modified by the present treaty.

Article II.—Portugal accepts the increase in the import duties stipulated for in Article VI of the Peking protocol of 7th September, 1901, from the date of the ratification of this Treaty Portugal will enjoy the privileges of the most favoured nation and in no case shall Portuguese subjects pay higher or lower duties than those paid by the subjects of any other foreign nation, Article XII of the Treaty of First December, 1887 is therefore rendered null and void.

Article III.—The duty and likin on foreign opium will continue as provided for in existing treaties.

The Government of His Most Faithful Majesty agrees to continue as heretofore to co-operate with the Government of His Imperial Chinese Majesty in the collection of the Duty and likin on opium exported from Macao to China, and also to co-operate in the repression of smuggling in accordance with the Treaty and Special Opium Convention of 1st December, 1887.

In order to render this co-operation effective, it is clearly stipulated that all opium imported into Macao shall, on arrival, be registered at the Special Government Bureau provided for this purpose and the Portuguese government will take the necessary steps, in order to have all this opium stored under its exclusive control in a depot from which it will be removed as required by the demands of trade.

The quantity of opium required for consumption in Macao and its dependencies will be fixed annually by the Government of Macao in agreement with the Commissioner of the Imperial Maritime Customs referred to in Article II of the above mentioned convention, and under no pretext will removal from the Portuguese Government Depot be permitted of any quantity of opium for local consumption in excess of that fixed by the said agreement, necessary measures will be taken to prevent opium removed from the depot for re-export to any port other than a port in China being sent fraudulently to Chinese territory.

The removal from the depot of opium for export will not be permitted except on production of proof that such opium has already paid all dues and duties leviable thereon by China.

The Rules for the carrying out of this Article shall be arranged by delegates from the Government of Macao and the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs.

Article IV.—Such steps as are necessary for the repression of smuggling in the territory and waters of Macao shall be taken by the local Portuguese Government in concert with the Commissioner of the Imperial Maritime Customs, and similar steps in the Chinese territory and waters near Macao shall be taken by the Imperial Maritime Customs in concert with the Portuguese Government of Macao.

This co-operation is intended to render such steps effective on all points in respect of which co-operation is needed and to avoid at the same time any injury to the sovereign rights of either of the High Contracting Parties.

Special delegates from the local Government of Macao and the Imperial Maritime Customs shall proceed to fix the respective zones of operations, and shall devise practical means for the repression of smuggling.

Article V.—With a view to the development of trade between Macao and neighbouring ports in the Kwangtung Province, the High Contracting Parties have agreed as follows:—

1.—Portuguese steamers desirous of proceeding for the purposes of trade from Macao to any of the ports of call and passenger stages on the West River, enumerated in the Special Article of the English Burmah Convention of 1897 and Article X of the British Treaty of Commerce of 1902 shall be permitted to do so, provided they comply with the Special Regulations to be framed for this purpose by the two High Contracting Parties.

2.—Steamers specially registered for trade under the Inland Waters Steam Navigation Rules shall be permitted to ply between Macao and places in the department of Kwang-chow-fu other than those mentioned in Section 1, provided they report to the Kungpei-kuan Customs for examination of cargo and payment of duties in accordance with Special Regulations to be framed for this purpose by the two High Contracting Parties.

Such vessels may engage in all lawful trade, including the towage of junks and conveyance of passengers and cargo subject to the regulations for the time being in force.

The privileges hereby granted are granted on the express understanding that Special Regulations shall be framed defining in detail the conditions under which such traffic may be carried on. Until then the said Regulations have been agreed upon and published, this Article shall not become operative; and subsequently only on compliance with the said Regulations.

Article VI.—Portugal having the right of most favoured nation treatment, it is clearly stipulated that any advantages China may think fit to grant to any nation in the importation of agricultural products, specially wines and oil, or in the importation of industrial products, specially woollen and cotton goods and preserved food stuffs, shall be extended to similar goods of Portuguese on exactly the same conditions.

It is also clearly understood that Portuguese wine of all kinds proved by means of certificate of origin, issued by Portuguese consuls, to have been imported from Portugal, direct or otherwise, shall when their alcoholic strength exceeds 14° pay the duty leviable according to the annexed tariff on wines exceeding 14° of alcoholic strength. Wine passed through the Chinese Customs under designation "Port Wine" shall not be entitled to the benefit of this Article unless accompanied by a certificate of origin as above.

Article VII.—Portuguese subjects may frequent, reside at, and carry on trade, industries and manufactures, and pursue any other lawful avocation in all the ports and localities in China which have already been or may hereafter be opened to foreign residence and trade; and wherever in any such ports or localities a special area has been or may hereafter be set apart for the use and occupation of foreigners, Portuguese subjects may therein lease land, erect buildings, and in all respects enjoy the same privileges and immunities as are granted to subjects of the most favoured nations.

Article VIII.—Whereas China, with the object of reforming its fiscal system, proposes to levy a surtax in addition to the tariff duties on all goods passing through the Customs Houses, whether maritime or inland and frontier, in order to make good the loss incurred by the complete abolition of likin, the Portuguese Government agrees that foreign goods imported into China by Portuguese subjects shall on entry pay an import surtax equivalent to one and a half time the duty fixed by the Import Tariff as now revised, and that Chinese produce exported abroad by Portuguese subjects shall pay export duties, inclusive of the tariff export duty, not exceeding seven and a half per cent. ad valorem, provided always that such import surtax and export duties have been accepted by all the Powers having treaties with China. With regard to the produce tax, consumption tax and excise, as well as the duties on native opium and salt, leviable by China, Portugal further agrees to accept the same arrangements as shall be agreed upon between all the Treaty Powers and China. It is, however, understood that the commerce, rights, and privileges of Portugal shall not, in consequence of this undertaking, be placed in any way at a disadvantage as compared with the commerce, rights and privileges of any other power.

Article IX.—Drawback certificates for the return of duties shall be issued by the Imperial Maritime Customs to Portuguese subjects within twenty-one days from the date of presentation to the Custom of the papers entitling the applicant to receive such drawback certificates.

These certificates will be accepted at their face value by the Customs authorities at the port of issue in payment of Duties of all kinds, Tonnage dues excepted; or shall, in case of drawbacks for duty paid on foreign goods re-exported abroad within three years from the date of importation, be redeemable in full in ready money by the Imperial Maritime Customs at the port of issue, at the option of the holders thereof.

But if, in connection with any application for a Drawback certificate, the Customs authorities discover an attempt on the part of a Portuguese subject to defraud the revenue, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five times the amount of the duty whereof he attempted to defraud the Customs, or to a confiscation of the goods. In case the goods have been removed from Chinese Territory, then the Consul shall inflict on the guilty party a suitable fine to be paid to the Chinese Government.

Article X.—China agrees to herself establish a system of uniform national postage and provide for a uniform national stamp which shall be freely used as legal tender in payment of all duties, taxes, and other obligations by Portuguese subjects as well as by Chinese subjects in the Chinese Empire. It is understood, however, that all Customs duties shall continue to be calculated and paid on the basis of the Hai-Kwan Tael.

Article XI.—The Government of His Most Faithful Majesty agrees to the prohibition by the Chinese Government of the importation into China of morphia and of instruments for its injection, on condition, however, that the Chinese Government will allow the importation of morphia and of instrument for its injection for medical purposes by Portuguese Doctors, Chemists and Druggists, on payment of the prescribed duty and under special permit which will only be granted to an intending importer upon its signing at the Portuguese Consulate a suitable bond undertaking not to sell morphia except in small quantities and on receipt of a requisition signed by a duly qualified foreign medical practitioner.

If fraud in connection with such importation be discovered by the Customs Authorities the morphia and instrument for its injection will be seized and confiscated, and the importer will be denied the right to import these articles.

Article XII.—The Chinese Government, recognizing that it is advantageous for the country to develop its mineral resources and that it is desirable to attract foreign as well as Chinese capital to embark in mining enterprise, agrees to revise its existing mining regulations in such manner, by the selection of those rules in force in other nations which seem applicable to conditions in China, that the revision while promoting the interests of Chinese subjects and in no way prejudicing the sovereign rights of China, will offer no impediment to the employment of foreign capital nor place foreign capitalists at a greater disadvantage than they would be under generally accepted foreign regulations, and will permit Portuguese subjects to carry on in Chinese territory mining operations and other necessary business relating thereto provided they comply with the new regulations and conditions which will be imposed by China on its subjects and foreigners, alike, relating to the opening of mines, the renting of mineral land, and payment of royalty, and provided they apply for permits, the provisions of which in regard to necessary business relating to such operations shall be observed. The residence of Portuguese subjects in connection with such mining operations shall be agreed upon between Portugal and China.

Any mining concession granted after the publication of such new rules shall be subject to their provisions.

Article XIII.—It being only right that the shareholders of any joint stock company or the partners in any commercial undertaking should all be on footing of equality as regards division of profits and payment of obligations, according to the partnership agreement or memorandum and articles of association, the Chinese Government agrees that Chinese subjects joining with Portuguese subjects in the organization of a Joint Stock Company or Commercial undertaking, legally constituted, shall be liable to the fulfilment of the obligations, imposed by said agreement or memorandum and articles of association, and that Chinese Court will enforce fulfilment of such obligations, if a suit to that effect be entered provided always that their liability shall not be other or greater than that of Portuguese shareholders or partners in the same Company or partnership.

Similarly Portuguese subjects who invest their capital in Chinese enterprises shall be bound to fulfil the obligations imposed by the partnership agreement or memorandum and articles of association and their liability shall be the same as that of the Chinese subjects engaged in the same undertaking.

But as existing treaty stipulations do not permit foreign merchant to reside in the interior of China for purpose of trade such joint stock company and commercial undertakings may be established in the interior by Portuguese and Chinese subjects conjointly.

Article XIV.—As Portugal affords protection to trade-marks used by subjects of any other nationality provided alike protection is reciprocated for trade-marks used by Portuguese subjects, China, in order to obtain this protection for its subjects in Portuguese territory, agrees to grant protection to Portuguese trade-marks against unlawful use, falsification or imitation by Chinese subjects. To this end the Chinese Government will enact the necessary laws and regulations, and will establish Registration offices at which foreign trade-marks may be registered on payment of reasonable fees.

Further, the Chinese Government agrees that, as soon as a Patent Office has been established and special laws with regard to inventions have been adopted, it will, after payment of the prescribed fees, issue certificates, valid for a fixed term of years, to Portuguese inventors extending to their inventions the same protection as shall be given to Chinese patents in Portugal, provided that such inventions do not infringe on previous inventions by subjects of China.

Any Chinese or Portuguese subject who is the author, proprietor, or seller of any publication injurious to the peace and good government of China shall be dealt with in accordance with the laws of his own country.

Article XV.—The Government of China having expressed a strong desire to reform its judicial system and to bring it into accord with that of Western nations, Portugal agrees to give every assistance to such reform, and will also be prepared to relinquish extraterritorial rights when satisfied that the state of the Chinese laws, the arrangements for their administration, and other considerations warrant it in so doing.

Article XVI.—The missionary question in China demands in the opinion of the Chinese Government careful consideration, so as to avert in the future the troubles which have occurred in the past. Portugal as a nation specially interested, in the protection of its Catholic missions in Chinese territory, agrees to join in a commission to investigate this question and, if possible, to devise means for securing permanent peace between converts and non-converts, should such a commission be formed by China and the Treaty Powers interested.

No person, whether Portuguese subject or Chinese convert, who, according to the tenets of Christianity, peacefully teaches or practises the principles of that religion, which aims at teaching men to do good, shall be persecuted or harassed on account of his faith. But converts and non-converts, being alike subjects of China, shall conform to her laws, and shall pay due respect to those in authority, living together in peace and amity; and the fact of his being a convert shall protect no one from the consequence of any offence he may have committed before or may commit after his admission into the church or exempt him from paying legal taxes and contributions levied for the support of religious customs and practices contrary to his faith. Missionaries shall not interfere with the exercise by the native authorities of their jurisdiction over Chinese subjects; nor shall the native authorities make any distinction between converts and non-converts, but shall administer the law without partiality so that both classes may live together in peace.

Portuguese missions shall be permitted to rent and lease in perpetuity, as the property of the mission, buildings or lands in all parts of the Empire for mission purposes and, after the title deeds have been found in order and duly stamped by the local authorities, to erect such suitable buildings as may be required for carrying out their good work.

Article XVII.—The present Treaty shall remain in force for a period of ten years beginning with the date of the exchange of ratifications and until a revision is effected as herein after provided.

It is further agreed that either of the two High Contracting Parties may demand revision of the Tariff and the Articles of this Treaty six months before the end of ten years from the date of the exchange of ratifications thereof. If no revision is demanded before the end of the first term of ten years, then these articles in their present form shall remain in full force for a further term of ten years reckoned from the end of the first term and so on for successive period of ten years.

Article XVIII.—In order to prevent in the future any discussion, this Treaty is written in Portuguese, Chinese and English, and signed in six copies, two in each language.

All these versions have the same sense and meaning, but if there should happen to be any divergence in the interpretation of the Portuguese and Chinese versions, the English text will be made use of to resolve the doubts that may have arisen.

Article XIX.—The present Treaty shall be ratified by His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal and Algarves and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China.

The exchange of the ratifications shall be made within the shortest possible time, and the Treaty will be printed and published in order that the functionaries and subjects of the respective countries may have full knowledge of its stipulations and may fulfil them.

In Faith Whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and had affixed their seals thereto.



No. 1476

Consulate-General of the United States,

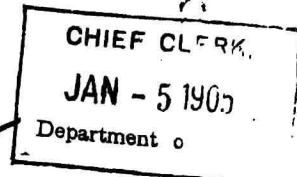
Canton, China, November 30th, 190

Mr. Fleming D. Cheshire

To the Department of State.

Subject:

*Ans by form
Jan 19/05*



RECEIVED
BUREAU
JAN 6 1905

Marriage at this Consulate General.

Abstract of Contents.

file

Enclosing certificates of marriage of the con-
tracting parties.

No. 476.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, November 30th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

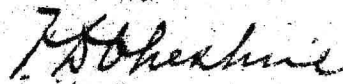
In compliance with paragraph 418 of the Consular Regulations, I enclose, herewith, two certificates of the marriage in my presence, at this Consulate General on the 28th instant, of Lee Ngun Ay, of San Francisco, Cal: to Chen Shih, of Sun Ning and of Lee Yu Ay, of San Francisco, Cal: to Liang She of Sun Ning by the Rev. H. O. T. Burkwall of the Swedish Free Mission Church.

Similar certificates have been furnished each of the contracting parties.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



American Consul General
in charge.

Enclosures:-

Certificates as above.

Form No. 57.

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

RECEIVED
NOV 28 1904
BUREAU.

Consular Office of the United States of America,

Canton, China, November 28th 1904.

I, Frederick D. Chesbrough, Consul General of the United States
at Canton, China, do hereby certify that, on this 28th day of November

A. D. 1904, at the Consular Residence in the city of Canton, China

Lee Yee Yee aged 29 years, born in San Francisco,
and now residing in San Yung, and Liung Shu,
aged 17 years, born in San Yung, and now residing in

San Yung, were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by

Rev. H. D. F. Distenfeld who is authorized by the laws of Great Britain

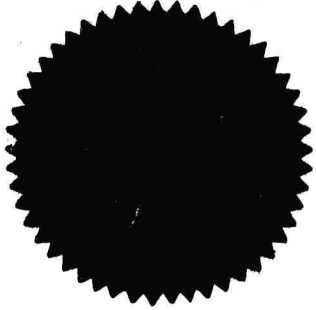
to perform such a ceremony.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal

of my office at Canton, China, this 28th day

of November, A. D. 1904, and of the Independence of the

United States the twentieth and twenty-ninth.



F. D. Chesbrough

American Consul General.

Form No. 87.

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

CONSULAR BUREAU.
NOTED.

Consular Office of the United States of America,

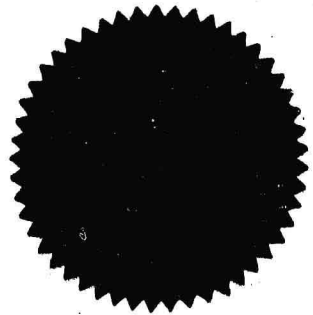
Canton, China, November 28th, 1904.

I, Frederick D. Cheever, Consul General of the United States at Canton, China, do hereby certify that, on this 28th day of November, A. D. 1904, at the American Consulate General in the city of Canton, China,

Lee Yuen Ang aged 31 years, born in San Francisco, and now residing in Sun Yung, and Idun Aile, aged 15 years, born in Sun Yung, and now residing in

Sun Yung, were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by Rev H. O. T. Burdwell who is authorized by the laws of Great Britain to perform such a ceremony.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office at Canton, China, this 28th day of November, A. D. 1904, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-ninth.



F. D. Cheever

American Consul General.

Fee one dollar. To be issued in duplicate.

No. 477.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, December 1st, 1904



RECEIVED
BUREAU
JAN 6 1905

Mr. Fleming D. Cheshire

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Answer by Jan 10/05



The death of Miss Theadora H. Campbell.

Abstract of Contents.

file

Enclosing a report of her death at Wuchow.



No. 477

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, December 1st, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report to the Department the death on November 6th at Wuchow, Kwangtung Province, of Miss Theadora H. Campbell.

The cause of death was Malaria and heart failure. The deceased was buried in Wuchow.

An inventory is being made by the Missionary friends of deceased: it will no doubt be forwarded to me in due course.

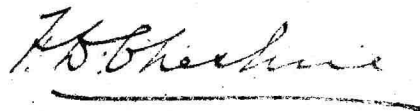
The Missionaries have notified the uncle of deceased, Mr. M. Campbell, Kenwood, New York, of the death of his niece.

I enclose, herewith, Report of her death.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



American Consul General

in charge.

Enclosure:-

Report of the Death of an American Citizen.

(FORM No. 192)

REPORT OF THE DEATH OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Consular Service, U. S. S.,

Canton, China, Nov. 16th 1904.

Name: (Miss) Theadora H. Campbell

Native or naturalized: Native.

Date of death: Nov. 6th 1904

Place of death: Wuchow, So. China

Cause of death: Malaria & heart failure

Disposition of remains: Buried in Wuchow

Local law as to disinterring remains in case it is desired to bring them home:

Disposition of effects: Careful inventory taken as per Consul's instructions.

Address of family: Uncle - Mr. M. Campbell, Kansas N.Y.

Family notified: Have written uncle.

Accompanied by relatives:

This information, inventory, accounts, etc., recorded in Miscellaneous Record

Book, pages

Remarks:

[SEAL]

J. S. Cheshire
Consul of the United States.

No. 478

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, December 1st, 1904.



Mr. Fleming D. Cheshire

To the Department of State.

Subject:

*Ans Jan 14/1905
ack. 1/14/1905
file*



Employment of clerks in this Consulate General.

Abstract of Contents.

Announcing Appointment of Mr. James D. Bush, an assist-

ant, and salary to be paid him and other

assistants.

No. 478.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, December 1st, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform the Department that I have engaged the services of Mr. James D. Bush, as assistant clerk in this office.

Mr. Bush comes to me very highly recommended by the Head Master of the Diocesan School in HongKong, as well a law firm in Hong Kong, in whose employ he has been for about six months. He is a careful and efficient typewriter and his last employers write me that he has given them entire satisfaction. He is 18 years of age, an Eurasian by birth - American father and Chinese mother - I have agreed to pay him \$400 gold a year.

I have advanced Mr. Greaves to the place formerly held by Mr. da Cunha, and have increased his pay to \$600 gold a year.

I find that there has never been a record kept of the correspondence of this Consulate General as required by Consular Regulations. It is my purpose to have all of correspondence recorded since I assumed charge of this office in despatch and miscellaneous books as required by Consular Regulations paragraph 604. This will entail a great deal of extra work, but it can be done with the present staff.

The annual appropriation for clerk hire is \$1,200 per year. Of this amount 1,000 will be used for salaries of the above mentioned two gentlemen. In the Interpreter's office an

assistant writer has been employed for some time and he has been paid by the Consul out of his private means. I propose in future to pay this assistant, out of the unexpended amount \$200 for clerk allowance - his pay is \$20 Mexican per month.

I trust that my action in this matter of employment of clerks will meet with the approval of the Department.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

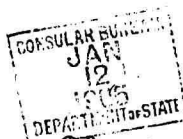
A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "F. D. Cheabine". The signature is written in dark ink and is underlined with a single horizontal stroke.

American Consul General

in charge.

msy

No. 479.



Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, December 7th, 1904.

Mr. **Fleming D. Cheshire**

To the Department of State.

Subject:

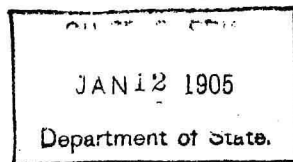
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File*

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Messrs Deacon & Co's Canton Market

Report.

In Treasury
Abstract of Contents.



No. 1176

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, December 7th , 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for the information of the Department, Messrs Deacon & Co's Canton Market Report, dated November 30th, 1904.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



American Consul General.
in charge.

Enclosure:- Report as above.

msg

No. 480.



Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, December 7th, 1904.

Mr. Fleming D. Cheshire

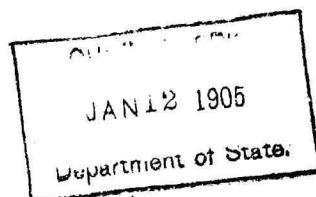
To the Department of State.

Subject:

*not to be
file*

Silk Circular and Report on Silk Piece Goods
of Messrs Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

Abstract of Contents.



No. 480.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, December 7, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for the information of the Department, Messrs Arnhold, Karberg & Co's Silk Circular and Report on Silk Piece Goods, dated December 2nd and 3rd, respectively.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



American Consul General,
in charge.

Enclosures:— Circular and Report as above.



No. 481.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, December 14th, 1904.

Mr. Fleming D. Cheshire

To the Department of State.

Subject:

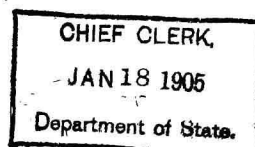
Report of the death of Mr. George Adams,
an American Citizen.

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing Report of the death of an
American Citizen.

*Ans by form
Jan 24/05
Letter sent to P.M.
July 15/05
2. another
Aug 20/05*

CONSULAR OFFICE
CANTON AND PUBLISHED



No. 1481.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, December 14th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform the Department of the death of George Adams, an American Citizen, on April 10th, 1904, at Teng Yueh, Yunnan Province. At the time of his death the deceased was in the employ of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs.

The death of Mr. Adams was reported to this Consulate General in a communication, received June 29th, 1904, from M. R. S. John, U. S. Consular Agent, at Rangoon. Mr. John had previously been notified of the death by Mr. G. Litton, British Consul at Teng Yueh.

Blank forms were forwarded to be filled in, and Mr. Litton was requested to remit any money belonging to the estate together with an attached statement of account of the same. Any data respecting the family of the deceased was also requested.

In a communication to me dated Teng Yueh, November 8th, 1904, Mr. Litton enclosed form Mr. 192 filled in and a statement of account of the estate showing a balance to the credit of the estate amounting to Rupees 307.2, which was remitted by cheque to me.

Owing to the great cost of mule carriage it was more economical to sell his personal effects at Teng Yueh, and under the circumstances attending his death it was necessary to destroy the clothing and papers left in the sick room.

Mr. Adams had been in Teng Yueh so short a time and his illness was so sudden and violent that his brother's address

- was -

was the only one secured. Letters were forwarded to this address but no reply has been received and it is presumed they have not reached, Mr. James E. Adams as addressed.

Another address for his brother was found - 274 Oakland Detroit, Mich: - a letter has been sent to this address stating that the estate is now in my hands.

I mail to the Department under a separate cover some unopened letter addressed to deceased.*

I enclose a report which gives particulars of his death, burial, estate, address of nearest relative, etc.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



American Consul General.

Enclosure:- Report as above.

(* Letters sent to post office Dept. July 15/05)

(Form No. 192)

REPORT OF THE DEATH OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Consular Service, U. S. A.,

Canton, China, December 6th 1904.

Name: George Adams

Native or naturalized: native

Date of death: April 10th 1904

Place of death: Tung Yuch, Yunnan Province, China.

Cause of death: Malignant Small Pox

Disposition of remains: Buried Apr 12th 1904.

Local law as to disinterring remains in case it is desired to bring them home:

Exterritorial; same as in the United States

Disposition of effects: Clothing etc. destroyed; other property sold and proceeds remitted by the British Consul at Tung Yuch

Address of family: James E. Adams (brother) Gen Del. P.O. New York
Box #274 Oakland, Detroit, Mich. U. S. A.

Family notified: Apr 12th 04 but no reply received.

Accompanied by relatives: No

This information, inventory, accounts, etc., recorded in Miscellaneous Record

Book, Pages Page 295

Remarks: The statement of Account of the Estate shows a Balance to the credit of the Estate amounting to Rupees 307.2, as remitted by cheque by the British Consul. Also a packet of unopened letters which will be forwarded to relatives.

[SEAL]

F. D. Chesley
Consul of the United States.



No. 482

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, December 15th, 1904.

Mrs. Fleming D. Cheshire

To the Department of State.

Subject:

*Go to Henry
Jan 19/05*

Silk Circular of Messrs Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

Abstract of Contents.



CHIEF CLERK,
JAN 18 1905
Department of State.

No. 482.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, December 15th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for the information of the Department, Messrs Arnhold, Karberg & Co's Silk Circular, dated December 10th, 1904.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,



American Consul General
in charge.

Enclosure:- Circular as above.

No. 483.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, December 22nd, 1904.

Mr. Fleming D. Cheshire

To the Department of State.

Subject:

in regard to Claims filed in ^{the} Consular Court at Canton
by Employees of ^{the} Canton-Hankow
Railway.
Abstract of Contents.

Claims settled out of Court and

Attachment dissolved.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

JAN 26 1905

CHIEF CLERK,

JAN 26 1905

Department of State.

No. 483.

American Consulate General,

Canton, China, December 22nd, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform the Department that on the 1st of December, twenty-eight employees of the Construction Department of the Canton-Hankow Railway were discharged without a settlement of wages due them.

The Acting Chief Engineer, Captain Mead promised them that steps would be taken to effect a settlement of the amounts due them and with this object in view he went to Shanghai for the express purpose of making the necessary financial arrangements.

The men became alarmed and filed their claims in this Consular Court, and presented a motion for the issuance of a writ of attachment against the earnings of the Shek-Wai-Teng - Sam Shui Division, pending the trial of the suits. I granted a process of attachment, but am happy to say all the claims have now been settled out of Court and attachment dissolved.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



American Consul General.

in Charge



No. 484.

Consulate-General of the United States,

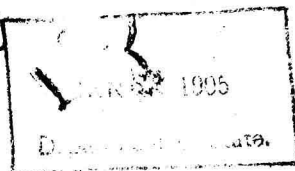
Canton, China, December 22nd, 1904.

Mr. Fleming D. Cheshire,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Adm. July 30/05



Interpreter and Clerks in this Consulate General.

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing Applications for Office.



No. 454.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L ,

Canton, China, December 22nd, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In compliance with the instructions contained in the Department's despatch No.105, of November 15th, 1904, I have the honor to enclose applications for office - form No.205, of Alfred P. Greaves and James D. Bush, Clerks in this Consulate General.

I also enclose application of Mr. Tsang Chue Sun whose employment by me as Interpreter I announced in my No.456, of date October 24th, 1904.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



American Consul General.

in charge

Enclosures as above.

JAN 25 1905

No. 485.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, December 22nd, 1904.

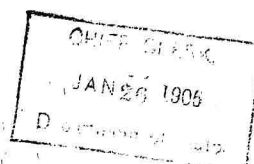
Mr. Fleming D. Cheshire,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

~~reporting~~ regarding The rebellion of Kwangsi.

Abstract of Contents.



No. 688.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L ,

Canton, China, December 22nd, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The reports concerning the Kwangsi rebellion for the past two months have been very conflicting.

For some time past the reasons why the Canton Viceroy has been unable to suppress the rebellion, if it may be called by that name, has been discussed and sheer inability on the part of the Chinese troops to cope with the outbreak has been set down as the sole cause.

From particulars I have been able ^{to gather} together, it would seem that the rebels do not have any definite object in view except the obtaining of their food. It is apparently, so far as the district between Kwei Lin, the Capital of Kwangsi and Wuchow is concerned, not a revolution. The so called rebels are poor farmers chiefly on the verge of starvation. These men band themselves together from time to time and loot a place, sometimes taking a town or village only to rob, and then they evacuate it. I learn that unless the men are attacked by Imperial troops they do not use their arms to any extent.

In some towns some twenty to fifty men leave during the night and join other bands from other places. A Town is then taken or wealthy people robbed, and after the spoils have been divided the robbers return to their homes.

Then often the Imperial troops march along and there is no sign of the rebels, and although their clansmen often

- know -

know the men who commit the deeds they almost invariably refuse to disclose their identity. Well, may it therefore be believed that the Viceroy recently said "How can I suppress the rebellion where there is not one?"

When a rebel is captured he is beheaded, one man recently suffering the penalty of decapitation at Wuchow.

So long as these men continue their present tactics the Imperialistic troops will be unable to suppress them, and although the rebels and Imperial troops have come into collision several times, the trained men have nearly always got the worst of it.

The Chinese officials allege that the word "rebels" has been applied to these robber bands for political reasons.

The Viceroy of the Two Kwang Provinces, who has been in Kwangsi since last summer, has moved his head-quarters to Wuchow - a Treaty Port on the West River - I may say his presence there can be of little use in so far as suppressing the so-called rebellion is concerned, and his absence from the seat of Provincial Government is very detrimental to the transaction of International cases. Everything has to be referred to him for instructions, with the result that very little is accomplished.

A high official said to me quite recently that were it not for mal-administration of the officials in Kwangsi, there would never have been any trouble.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



American Consul General.

in charge.



No. 486

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, December 27th, 1904.

Mr. Fleming D. Cheshire,

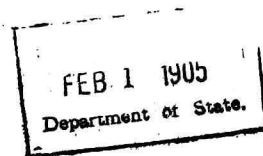
To the Department of State.

Subject:

*Give to Mrs. 2/15
Like*

Silk Circular of Messrs Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

Abstract of Contents.



No. 486

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L,

Canton, China, December 27th, 1904.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for the information of the Department, Arnhold, Karberg & Co's Silk Circular, dated December 24th, 1904.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



American Consul General.

in charge.

Enclosure as above.

